

Cornelius Rufus Nelson
25 Bowmore Street
Fleet Street

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXI.—NEW SERIES, No. 809.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1861.

PRICE (UNSTAMPED.. 6d.
STAMPED..... 6d.)

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THIS DAY,
WEDNESDAY, May 1st, 1861, THE GREAT FESTIVAL
PERFORMANCE OF HAYDN'S "CREATION." Principal
Vocalists:—Madlle. TITENS, Madame RUDERSDORF; Mr. SIMS
REEVES, Mr. SARTLEY, and Herr FORMES.
Conductor, Mr. COSTA.

The band and chorus will consist of nearly 3,000 performers.
The band will comprise the usual instrumental orchestra of
the Sacred Harmonic Society, aided by numerous professors
and amateurs of eminence.

The Chorus will consist of the 1,600 voices of the London
Amateur division of the Handel Festival Choir, with additions
from the professional choirs, the Cathedrals, Provincial and
Continental Choral Societies, &c.

The entire musical arrangements are undertaken by the
Sacred Harmonic Society. Organist, Mr. Brownsmith.

The doors will be opened at Twelve and the Oratorio com-
mences at Three o'clock. Admission ticket 7s. 6d. Reserved
stalls in the area and galleries, as at the Handel Festival, at
the following prices, in addition to the payment for entrance:—
Area blocks and ordinary gallery seats, 5s.; front row of
corner galleries (a limited issue) half-a-guinea.

Tickets at the Crystal Palace; at No. 2, Exeter Hall (where
also plans of the seats may be inspected); and of the usual
agents of the company. Cheques or Post-office Orders to be
made payable to the order of George Grove.

The new season tickets, which will admit on this occasion,
subject to the usual regulations, are also ready for issue.

By order,

GEO. GROVE, Sec.

NOTICE.—The police regulations for carriages with visitors
on the above occasion will be announced by advertisements in
the morning papers of Wednesday, May 1st.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Season 1861-2.—
Tickets for the NEW SEASON, commencing Wednesday,
the 1st of May next, and terminating the 30th April, 1862, are
now ready for issue. They are of two classes, viz.:—
Two Guineas, admitting free on all occasions.

One guinea, admitting free on all occasions when the price of
admission to the Palace on the day is under 5s., but admitting
on those days on which the price of admission is 5s. or upwards
on payment of half-a-crown.

The days already fixed on which the price of admission will
be 5s. or upwards, are,—
The Great Festival Performance of Haydn's Creation, on
Wednesday, May 1.

The Twelve Opera Concerts, on Fridays, in May, June, and
July.

The Great Flower Show, on Saturday, May 18.

Season Tickets for Children under twelve years of age will be
issued at the uniform rate of half-a-guinea.

Tickets and the published programme of the season at the
usual agents; at the Crystal Palace; or at 2, Exeter Hall.

By order,

GEORGE GROVE, Secretary.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SEASON TICKETS.—
Intending Season Ticket-holders are respectfully invited
to provide themselves with Tickets and to show them before
the opening day, in order that they may be spared from delay
and inconvenience at the entrance to the Palace on the First
of May.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION (Limited).
—The Great Easter Success. Mr. FREDERICK CHAP-
TERTON still performs his brilliant Arpeggio and Mr. GEORGE
BUCKLAND continues to attract by his facetious humour.
This contrast of musical talent delighted crowded audiences
during Easter. The Wonders of Science in Electricity and the
Buried Marvels of Geology Revealed. Dissolving Views and
other entertainments as usual. The commodious laboratory is
open to students. Morning and evening entertainments. Ad-
mission 1s.; children half-price.—JOHN S. PHENE, Managing
Director, 309, Regent street.

THE VOTE by BALLOT SOCIETY.

MEMBERS—all Subscribers of One Shilling and upwards
yearly. Friends are requested to agitate in the provinces.

Applications for Petitions, Tracts, and Lectures, to be sent
to the undersigned, by whom Subscriptions will be received.

JOHN F. BONTEMS, Honorary Secretary.

Office—5, Guildhall Chambers, London, E.C.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

The ANNUAL SERMON will be preached in the Church
of ST. GEORGE-THE-MARTYR, SOUTHWARK, by the
RECTOR, and the Rev. HUGH ALLEN, D.D., on THURSDAY
EVENING, May 9, 1861. Divine Service to commence at Seven
o'clock.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the
NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE will be held in
EXETER HALL, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 14.

G. H. Whalley, Esq., M.P.; Benjamin Scott, Esq., Cham-
berlain of the City of London; Rev. B. W. Bucke, M.A.,
Preacher at Magdalen Hospital, and Chaplain to the Marquis
of Westmeath; Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B.; Rev. Alexander
Hannay, Deputation from the Scottish Temperance League;
and Samuel Bowly, Esq., of Gloucester, will address the
meeting.

SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq., M.P., will preside.

Doors open at Six. Chair taken at Seven p.m. Admission
free. Tickets for the Front Platform and Reserved Seats,
One Shilling each, to be had at the Office of the League, 337,
Strand.

COLONIAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING of the above
Society will be held in the POULTRY CHAPEL, on MON-
DAY EVENING, May 13, 1861.

The Chair will be taken by THOMAS BARNES, Esq., M.P.
Further particulars will be given next week.

**YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIA-
TION.**

The ANNUAL PUBLIC BREAKFAST will be held at the
Society's Institution, 165, ALDERSGATE-STREET, CITY,
on TUESDAY MORNING, May 7, 1861, at Six o'clock.

R. C. L. BEVAN, Esq., will preside.
And will be supported by the Rev. T. H. Farlton, Incumbent
of St. Andrew's, Rev. Henry Allon, of Islington; Rev. Dr. Edmund,
United Presbyterian Church, Islington; Rev. W. Gibson, B.A.,
of Highbury.

Tickets, 2s. each; Double Ticket for a Gentleman and Lady,
or Two Ladies, 3s. 6d.; may be had of Messrs.

Nisbet and Co., 21, Berners-street, Oxford-street;
Bull's Library, 19, Holles-street, Cavendish-square;
Dalton, Cockspur-street;

Westerton, Knightsbridge;
The Book Society, 19, Paternoster-row;

Williams, 59, Moorgate-street;
Caldor, 199, Oxford-street;

Cotes' Library, 139, Cheapside;
Warren Hall and Co., 10, Cambridge-terrace, Camden
New Town.

Eastman, 85, Connaught-terrace, Edgware-road;
Staring, 87, Upper-street, Islington;

Alvey, 67, Newington-causeway;
W. Tweedie, 337, Strand;

And at the Offices of the Association, 165, Aldersgate-street,
City.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

SERVICES AT THE SIXTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL
MEETING.

MONDAY, May 6.—Morning.—Seven o'clock.—PRAYER
MEETING at NEW BROAD-STREET CHAPEL, specially
to implore the Divine blessing upon the several Services of the
Anniversary. Afternoon.—A MEETING of DIRECTORS
and DELEGATES will be held at the MISSION HOUSE,
Blomfield-street, at Three o'clock. Evening.—WEIGH
HOUSE CHAPEL.—The Rev. JOSEPH PARKER, of Man-
chester, will preach to the Juvenile friends of the Society.
Service to begin at Seven o'clock.

TUESDAY, May 7.—Evening.—FETTER-LANE WELSH
CHAPEL.—Rev. WILLIAM JENKINS, of Brynmawr, will
preach in the Welsh language. Service to begin at Seven
o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, May 8.—Morning.—SURREY CHAPEL.—
SERMON by the Rev. ALEXANDER RALEIGH, of Canon-
bury. Evening.—TABERNACLE.—SERMON by the Rev. F.
TUCKER, B.A., of Camden-road Chapel. The Morning Ser-
vice to commence at half-past Ten, and the Evening at Six
o'clock.

THURSDAY, May 9.—Morning.—The ANNUAL PUBLIC
MEETING will be held at EXETER HALL, STRAND;
chair to be taken precisely at Ten o'clock, by EDWARD
BAINES, Esq., M.P. Evening.—The ANNUAL JUVENILE
MEETING will be held at the POULTRY CHAPEL; chair
to be taken at Six o'clock by Mr. Alderman and Sheriff
ABDIS.

FRIDAY, May 10.—Evening.—Communion Service at various
Metropolitan Chapels. For particulars see "Missionary
Chronicle."

ARTHUR TIDMAN,) Secretaries.
ERNESTER PHOUT,)

Mission House, Blomfield-street, Finsbury,
April 30, 1861.

HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Instituted 1819.

The FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING of the HOME
MISSIONARY SOCIETY will be held on TUESDAY EVENING,
May 7, in the POULTRY CHAPEL.

The Chair to be taken by SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq., the
Treasurer of the Society, at half-past Six o'clock.

The Meeting will be addressed by the Rev. Dr. Spence, of
Poultry Chapel; Rev. Dr. A. M. Brown, of Cheltenham;
Rev. George Smith, of Poplar; Rev. Newman Hall, of Surrey
Chapel, LL.B.; and T. E. Punt, Esq., of Leeds.

**BRITISH and FOREIGN SCHOOL
SOCIETY.**

The FIFTY-SIXTH GENERAL MEETING of this Society
will be held on MONDAY, May 6, 1861, in the LARGE SCHOOL-
ROOM, BOROUGH-ROAD.

The Chair will be taken by the Right Hon. Lord JOHN RUS-
SELL, M.P., and V.P., at Twelve o'clock.

The ANNUAL EXAMINATION of the BOY'S MODEL
SCHOOL will take place on the same day, commencing at Ten
o'clock. Lord JOHN RUSSELL will preside.

Tickets may be obtained by application at the Society's
House, Borough-road.

EDWARD D. J. WILKS, Secretary.

**TO THE ELECTORS of the BOROUGH of
MARYLEBONE.**

GENTLEMEN,

I beg sincerely to return you my most heartfelt thanks for
the warm reception I have everywhere met with during my
canvass, for the numerous promises of support and the en-
thusiasm manifested towards me throughout the borough.

In thus acknowledging with gratitude your kind preference,
especially displayed this day in the show of hands, rendering it
difficult for the Returning Officer to decide between Mr. Har-
vey Lewis and myself, I feel in the present crisis of political
affairs to weaken the Liberal party by any division of votes at
the poll not only unwise, but destructive to the success of our
common principles, which consideration induced my reluctant
withdrawal from the contest.

In bidding you farewell be assured that, although I have
not been so fortunate as to secure the prize to which I aspired,
I shall long remember with pride the distinguished position
in which you placed me at the nomination, and trust I have
formed many friendships which will be a valuable encourage-
ment to my coming forward as a Candidate on some future
occasion.

Believe me, Gentlemen, your ever faithful servant,
HARPER TWELVETREES.

Eversley House, Bromley, April 17, 1861.

**ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVER-
STOCK HILL, near Haslemere.**

Patron—Her Majesty the QUEEN.
Instituted, May 10, 1758, for Children of both Sexes, and from
any part of the kingdom.

At the 103rd ANNUAL MEETING of Governors, held at
the LONDON TAVERN, on FRIDAY, April 26, 1861, for the
ELECTION of THIRTY CHILDREN from a List of 165 Can-
didates, and for other business.

THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq., V.P., and Treasurer, in the
Chair.

1. Woods, Harriet Eliza 493 16. Prior, Ebenezer J. ... 353

2. Hitchcock, Harriet ... 470 17. Ekins, Thomas ... 351

3. Bambridge, Mary A. ... 454 18. Camp, Joseph H. ... 347

4. Lill, Elizabeth Alice ... 434 19. Hayes, George ... 345

5. Smith, Mary Ann ... 399 20. Clarke, Theophilus W. ... 345

6. Bell, Sarah Ann ... 365 21. Cole, Alfred ... 344

7. Webb, Emma Jane ... 342 22. Lusher, Samborne M. ... 343

8. Harris, Annie Eleanor ... 336 23. Sayers, William ... 339

9. Buckman, Clara E. ... 332 24. Taylor, Eliza J. ... 334

10. Dukes, Sarah ... 325 25. Bayley, Joseph ... 329

11. Robins, Edwd. H. K. ... 326 26. Patrick, Charles ... 319

12. Clark, Henry James ... 374 27. Baley, Wm. H. P. ... 314

13. Bosg, Thomas Lister ... 359 28. Cox, George Walter ... 314

14. Burge, Edward T. ... 356 29. Johnson, F. P. ... 293

15. Stewart, Fred James ... 354 30. Atterby, Thomas ... 286

Resolved unanimously.—That the very cordial thanks of
this Court be presented to Mr. Joseph Soul, the Secretary,
for the valuable services he has rendered to the Charity; and
that the same be advertised in the usual papers.

Resolved unanimously.—That the best thanks of this Court
be presented to Thomas Merriman Coombs, Esq., for presiding
this day, and to the Scrutineers, for their care in taking the
Ballot.

Office, 32, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

The next Election will take place in October, when thirty
Children will be admitted. Forms to fill up, and all needful
information, may be obtained at the Office. There is new
accommodation provided for 160 orphans in addition to those
in the School. With increased funds, an additional number
will be received at each Election.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Secretary.
Life Donation of a Governor, 100. 10s.; Annual 10. 1s.; Life
Subscriber, 50. 5s.; Annual, 10s. 6d. Votes increasing in pro-
portion to the sum contributed. All the accounts are open to
inspection, and the establishment to the visits of Governors.

**TESTIMONY of FRATERNAL
ESTEEM.**

At the ANNUAL MEETING of the WEST RIDING CON-
GREGATIONAL UNION, which was held in the Town of
Halifax on the 9th inst., and at which there were present the
Ministers and Delegates of more than One Hundred Churches,
the following resolution was moved by the Rev. Enoch Mellor,
M.A., of Halifax, seconded by John Peete Clapham, Esq., of
Harrowgate, supported by the Rev. George William Conder, of
Leeds, and on being put from the Chair, was unanimously
and cordially adopted by the assembly. Viz.:—

"That we hereby record our unfeigned sorrow at the necessity
which has removed from the West Riding, and from this
Union, our beloved brother, the Rev. Henry Robert Reynolds,
B.A., late of Leeds. We would remember with thankfulness
the obligations under which he has laid us, not only by the
essential services he rendered at the formation of this Union,
but by his indefatigable labours as its secretary until failing
health compelled him to relinquish them. We would bless God,
from whom cometh every good and perfect gift for the varied
endowments of mind and heart with which he was enriched,
and which were ever placed with such willing promptitude
at our disposal. By his learning, at once extensive and
accurate, by his fearless yet reverent spirit of inquiry, by his
candour, courtesy, and gentleness, by his unfailing patience,
by his charity, which would believe all of his brethren save what
was evil—he won not merely the respect, but the affections of
all who knew him. And while submitting to the Providence
which has severed him from us, we would rejoice that his
services are not lost to the denomination and to the cause of
Christianity in general, and would fervently hope that, with
restored health, he may for many years inspire the rising
ministry committed to his charge, with that love for the truth
as it is in Jesus, which was alike the impulse of his life and the
theme of his ministry."

Signed on behalf of the Meeting,

DANIEL FRAZER, LL.D., Chairman.

THOMAS EDWARD PLINT, Treasurer.

JAMES HUGHES MORGAN, Secretary.

April 9th, 1861.

PERSONS VISITING LONDON will find
excellent ACCOMMODATION at SHIRLEY'S TEM-
PERANCE HOTEL, 37, QUEEN-SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY.

Beds, 1s. 6d.; Plain Breakfast or Tea, 1s.

**HAMPDEN CHAPEL, GROVE-STREET,
HACKNEY.**

For SALE, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, this substantial and
comparatively newly erected Place of Worship, capable of
accommodating 750 persons, with power of increase by the
addition of two side Galleries. The neighbourhood is highly
respectable and rapidly increasing. Held on lease for Sixty-
six years, at a ground rent of 20l.

For Price and Particulars apply to Messrs. Jenkinson,
Sweeting, and Jenkinson, 7, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street;
Henry Baker, Esq., Kilburn; and John Webb, Esq., 23, Park-
road, Dalston.

COALS.—Best Sunderland, 25s., Newcastle or
Hartlepool, 24s.; best Silkestone, 23s.; Coke, per chal-
dron, 16s.

B. HIBBERDINE, Sussex and Union-wharfs, Regent's-park;
Chief Offices: 169 and 266, Tottenham-court-road.

BEST COALS, 26s.—GAMMAN, SON, and
CARTER, solicit orders for the best Linton's Wallend
Screened, at 20s.; good Seconds at 24s.; and Island Coals
at 22s.

Stone House Wharf, Ratcliff, E.; and 11 King Edward's
road, Hackney N.E.



A LADY is desirous of an **ENGAGEMENT** as **RESIDENT GOVERNESS** in a Dissenter's family, to instruct Two or Three children under the age of twelve in English, French, and Music.

Address, stating particulars, to G. W., Post-office, Birmingham.

WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN, aged Thirty-six, an **APPOINTMENT** as **HOME MISSIONARY** in connection with an Independent Congregation. Would be willing to conduct Village Services, in which capacity he has for some time laboured. Has been connected with a Christian Church for twenty years, and is wishing to be made increasingly useful in his Master's service.

Address, W. M., 3, Osbourne-terrace, St. John's-green, Colchester.

TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—**WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN,** a **SITUATION** as **JUNIOR ASSISTANT.** Age Twenty-two.

Apply, T. H., Foundry House, Merthyr Tydvil.

A TRAINED CERTIFICATED MASTER of high abilities desires a **RE-ENGAGEMENT** in June, or earlier. Excellent testimonials.

Address, W. Floyd, Cosesley, Bilston.

WANTED, a MILLINER, to take the **CHARGE** of a small **SHOW-ROOM** in the country. Must have a knowledge of Mantles, and be competent to serve in the Shop when required. A member of a Christian Church preferred.

Apply to Hibberd and Son, Tisbury, Wilts.

WANTED, a respectable YOUTH as an **APPRENTICE** to the **GENERAL DRAPERY TRADE.**

Apply to W. S. Sheavyn, Atherstone, Warwickshire.

TO BAKERS and CONFECTIONERS.—**WANTED, a SINGLE YOUNG MAN,** of decided Christian principles, who understands his business, and is competent to take the management.

Address, with references, to Mr. R. B. Southwell, Bridgnorth, Salop.

TO IRONMONGERS' ASSISTANTS.—**WANTED, a JUNIOR ASSISTANT,** or an **IMPROVER;** also an **APPRENTICE.** A Wesleyan preferred.

Apply, with full particulars, to J. Thurston, Narrow Bridge-street, Peterborough.

A GENERAL SERVANT WANTED in a small family in the country. A good Plain Cook, and able to get up fine linen. Nearly all the washing put out. Wages, 12s. No beer allowed.

Address, Z., Post-office, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

THE NATIONAL ART UNION.

Licensed by the Board of Trade.

President—His Grace the DUKE of HAMILTON.

Subscription—FIVE SHILLINGS.

HEAD OFFICE, 30, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

(Opposite the Electric Telegraph Station.)

A Subscription of Five Shillings constitutes Membership for One Year, entitling to One Chance in obtaining a Painting or other Work of Art at the Annual Meeting of the Society.

No engraving will be distributed amongst the members, but the whole amount of Subscriptions, after deducting the necessary expenses of Management, and such a sum annually as the Council may from time to time consider expedient for the purpose of forming a Reserve Fund, will be expended on Works of Art.

ROBERT A. KIDSTON, Secretary.

CHARLES JAMES ROWE, Assistant-Secretary.

N.B.—The Drawing for Prizes will positively take place on the 30th of May.

City Branch, 55, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

COLONY of NONCONFORMISTS in NEW ZEALAND.

Intending emigrants connected with the leading Dissenting bodies are invited to join the movement for establishing a Settlement of Nonconformists, of about 300 families, in the province of Auckland, New Zealand.

A large block of land will shortly be ready for allotment (in forty-acre sections) under the Free Grant regulations. Lower rates of passage, superior accommodation on board, correct information as to the country, an agricultural instructor appointed, a register kept of servants wanted, and other advantages.

A minister, doctor, and schoolmaster will accompany the party; and a fund be provided to cover their passage expenses and the erection of a place of worship and a school-room.

Prospectuses may be had by enclosing a stamp, and addressing "The Secretary of the National Association for promoting Special Settlements in New Zealand, 21, Waterloo-street, Birmingham."

CHRISTIAN BLIND RELIEF SOCIETY.

The Committee of this Society earnestly **APPEAL** for **AID.** There are at present upwards of two hundred pensioners on the funds, but it is the anxious desire of the Committee to raise this number to one thousand before the close of 1861. There are several thousands of utterly destitute blind persons in this country, who, from other afflictions in addition to their blindness, or from having lost their sight late in life, are quite unable to earn their daily bread; it is on behalf of such as these the Society asks for **HELP.**

The mode of administering relief is by pensions of Half-a-Crown per week, or by temporary relief of 5s. or 2s. 6d. per month, until they can be placed permanently on the 2s. 6d. per week list, which is accomplished by rotation. The Society is desirous of extending relief, regardless of creed or denomination, to every blind person of good moral character, who shall possess the necessary qualifications—**BLINDNESS and WANT.**

A **SUBSCRIBER** of One Guinea per annum has the privilege of nominating a pensioner, who will be immediately placed on the funds, if found to be a proper object of relief.

A **DONATION** of Ten Guineas constitutes a **LIFE SUBSCRIBER.**

SUBSCRIPTIONS or DONATIONS will be received by the London and Westminster Bank, and its branches, or by H. F. Gurney, Esq. (Overend, Gurney, and Co.), Lombard-street, President of the East London Auxiliary; John Gurney Fry, Esq., 14, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate, President of the Arent Society.

DONATIONS or SUBSCRIPTIONS of a Guinea and upwards will be acknowledged monthly in the "Nonconformist," and also in the "Times."

Reports and all information may be obtained on application to the Hon. Secretaries:—Mr. Cox, 100, Borough-road, S.; Mr. Clark, 15, John-street, Stepney, E.; Mr. Watson, 3, Bartholomew-lane, E.C.

LANDSOWNE HOUSE, LONDON-ROAD, LEICESTER.

The Misses MIALI wish to inform their Friends that they will remove at Midsummer to Landsowne House, London-road. The House is calculated to contribute largely to the health and comfort of their Pupils, being situated in the immediate vicinity of the race-course, one of the highest localities of the town.

Referees: Rev. J. P. Mursell, Leicester; John Kershaw, Esq., Glossop, Derbyshire; W. Sunderland, Esq., Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford; and Edward Miall, Esq., The Firs, Norwood.

Terms and full particulars on application.

EUGENIE COLLEGE for LADIES, CENTRAL-HILL, UPPER NORWOOD.

Five minutes' walk from the Crystal Palace, to which building the Pupils have free access daily for study and recreation.

PRINCIPAL—Mrs. C. G. ROWE,

Assisted by the Rev. C. G. Rowe, and eminent Professors.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, SLOUGH.

Conducted by Mr. VERNEY.

Sound Education on moderate terms, in a healthy locality, eighteen miles from town.

Full Particulars promptly supplied.

CLAPTON VILLA, FOREST-HILL.—The Misses FOSTER'S PREPARATORY HOME for YOUNG CHILDREN.

Parents residing abroad, or whose position renders it imperative that their children should be located from home, will find this establishment eminently worthy of their notice. Special attention is paid to the Pupils' domestic comfort and religious culture.

A separate bed is provided for each. Referees:—The Parents of Pupils, and Rev. Hugh Allen, D.D., Southwark; Rev. H. J. Gamble, Clapton; Rev. J. W. Todd, Sydenham; Mrs. Godwin, St. John's-wood; Mrs. Gorton, Clapton; Mrs. King, Liverpool; W. Capper, Esq., Blackheath; T. Young, Esq., Stoke Newington; R. J. Woodcock, Esq., Forest-hill.

HOWARD HOUSE ACADEMY, THAME, OXON.

Conducted by Mr. J. MARSH, assisted by English and French Resident Masters.

The course of instruction pursued in the above Establishment has been eminently successful under the present Principal for Twenty Years.

The training is especially adapted to prepare Pupils for Mercantile pursuits, including Latin, French, Drawing, Music, and Superior Penmanship. Mr. Marsh's pupils prepared the finest Specimens of Penmanship and Drawing in the World's Exhibition of 1861. See report of "London Illustrated News." References may be made to the Rev. Dr. Hoby, Twickenham; Rev. J. Dorey, Edmonton; Rev. C. Vince, Birmingham; Rev. P. Cornford, Luton; Rev. W. Monk, M.A., Cambridge; W. Johnson, Esq., F.R.S., Bloomsbury; and Parents of Pupils in all the Midland Counties.

Terms, inclusive, Twenty-two Guineas per annum under Twelve years of age; above Twelve years, Twenty-four Guineas. This sum includes Tuition, Books, and Washing. Latin, French, Music, Two Guineas each.

N.B.—Ten Acres of Private Cricket Ground.

PARALYSIS and EPILEPSY.—The Board and NATIONAL HOSPITAL for the PARALYSED and EPILEPTIC, 24, QUEEN-SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY, earnestly appeals for **AID** to maintain **ADDITIONAL BEDS** and to meet the urgent applications for relief and care from all parts of the kingdom. The cases exceed 1,000 under treatment. Numerous helpless sufferers have been cured.

Donations thankfully received by the Secretary, at the Hospital, and every information given. Bankers: Union Bank, City, Messrs. Coutts, Strand.

GEORGE REID, Secretary.

THE CONGREGATIONAL BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Established 1851.

Deposits received at Five per Cent. Interest. Forms for Opening Accounts forwarded on application to the Manager.

R. G. PEACOCK,

Eccleston Hall, Elizabeth-street, South, Pimlico.

DEPOSIT, ASSURANCE, and DISCOUNT BANK.

FIVE PER CENT. on Sums for fixed periods; or, according to the amount, at from Seven to Thirty days' notice. Three per Cent. at Call.

5, Cannon-street West, E.C.

G. H. LAW, Manager.

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

CHIEF OFFICE—45, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TRUSTEES.

Thomas Farmer, Esq. | G. Smith, LL.D., F.R.S.
William Betts, Esq. | Frederic Mildred, Esq.
William Skinner, Esq.

The Directors have much pleasure in reporting that the new business of the Society for the year 1860 is as follows:—

Policies issued	902
Sum assured	£236,200 0 0
Annual Premiums	11,512 15 0

By order, JESSE HOBSON, Secretary.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

32, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

John Gover, Esq., Chairman.
R. J. Millar, Esq., Vice-Chairman.
Benham, Aug., Esq. | Gardiner, B. W., Esq.
Bennett, C., Esq. | Groser, W., Esq.
Bunnell, P., Esq. | Lewis, G. C., Esq.
Burke, G. W., Esq. | Pratt, Daniel, Esq.
Burton, J. B., Esq. | Sanders, J., Esq.

AUDITORS.

Adams, C. J., Esq. | Salter, E., Esq.
BANKERS.—Union Bank of London, Temple-bar.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Watson and Sons.
PHYSICIAN.—Dr. E. Headlam, Greenhow.
SURGEON.—John Mann, Esq.

This Company was established January, 1847, for the purpose of extending the various benefits of Life Assurance to all classes, on the most advantageous terms.

The progress which the Company has made will be seen by the following statistics:—

Accumulated Fund	£193,000
Annual Income	65,176
Death Claims Paid	116,232
Profits Declared	103,343

* Active and influential Agents will be appointed in unrepresented places, upon application to

ALFRED LENCH SAUL, Secretary.

THIRD DIVISION OF PROFITS. BRITISH EQUITABLE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At the Annual General Meeting, held on Thursday, March 21, 1861, at the Chief Office, 47 and 48, King William-street, London, E.C., the following Report was unanimously adopted.

The NEW BUSINESS effected by the Company in the last six years, is as follows:—

Years.	Policies Issued.	Amount Assured.
1855	1,870	£212,135
1856	970	163,134
1857	854	131,791
1858	803	137,227
1859	972	163,205
1860	1,134	188,634
Totals 6 years	6,123	£1,001,126

Thus the new business of 1859 exceeded the new business of 1858 by 170 Policies, assuring 30,978l., and the new business of 1860 exceeds the new business of 1859 again by 180 Policies, assuring 30,429l.

The average yearly increase has thus been 1,020 New Policies, assuring 166,854l.

This satisfactory result shows the growth of public confidence in the Company, and it has been accomplished without increasing the Company's expenditure, and in one of the very worst years for Life Assurance of recent date; owing to a wet summer and bad harvest having impoverished the assuring classes.

The DEATH CLAIMS for the year 1860 have amounted to 3,753l. 4s. 3d., a sum very much below that provided by the Tables, thus maintaining that low rate of mortality which has hitherto distinguished the Company, and indicating the skill and care with which the lives assured have been selected.

With the exception of the cost of some alterations at the Head Office, for the more convenient transaction of the Company's business, the Expenditure of the Company would have shown a reduction as compared with last year, notwithstanding that the new business has been greater than that of any one of the last five years.

The PERIODICAL VALUATION has been made by the Actuary, and it appears, that after setting aside an ample reserve to meet future expenses, as well as providing for every liability of the Company under its Policies and otherwise, and making a full allowance for bad debts, &c., there remains a surplus as follows:—From the non-participating business divisible by the Shareholders, 427l. 12s. in addition to 117l. premiums received on Shares, and from the Mutual business, 7,410l. 1s. 1d. available for the Policy-holders.

It is recommended that a reversionary bonus of 14 per cent. per annum, from the date of the last division of profits, be declared on all policies for the whole of life, dated on or before December 31, 1859, and on other business entitled to participate in proportion, and that the remainder be carried to the next division of profits. Also that the premiums received on the Shares, with interest thereon, and the 427l. 12s. profits on the non-participating business, be capitalised, making altogether to the credit of the shareholders' profit account, 3,701l. 1s.; and that 2s. 4d. per share per annum be paid in addition to the original interest on each share, on which the first call has been fully paid up.

This will lay the foundation for an increased dividend at future triennial periods.

Persons wishing to participate must enter prior to December 31, 1861.

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W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

64, Cornhill, E.C., January, 1861.

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THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXI.—NEW SERIES, No. 809.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1861.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

NONCONFORMISTS' BURIAL BILL.

WE have read and re-read the debate in the House of Commons on Wednesday last, on the motion for the second reading of Sir Morton Peto's Burial Bill. We have tried hard to catch a glimpse of that good feeling which Mr. E. Baines gratefully acknowledged as distinguishing both sides of the House on that occasion. We have come to the conclusion that we must be sadly deficient in susceptibility to Parliamentary kindness, liberality, and charity. We have speculated, by way of testing the real character of this insensibility, what would have been the general impression upon the minds of Protestant Englishmen had the discussion related to a measure proffering liberty to bury their dead to Spanish Protestants, and had it been carried on in the Representative Chamber at Madrid. Perhaps, we have suffered ourselves to be misled by certain views of religious equality we have been accustomed to maintain. But we honestly protest that, in our judgment, we can hardly recall to mind any discussion in the House of Commons for a good dozen of years past which has struck us as so fraught with offensive assumptions, shrivelled sectarianism, insulting innuendoes, and determined party spirit.

Sir Morton Peto asked the House to allow Nonconformists to bury their dead in the graveyards of which they are co-proprietors with Churchmen, in the same manner, and with the same freedom, as they do in the unconsecrated portions of public cemeteries in England, in the parochial burial-grounds in Scotland, and in the parochial and consecrated churchyards in Ireland, Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Bahama, the Cape of Good Hope, India, and, indeed, most of our colonies and dependencies. He asked it as a favour, humbly professing his own interest in the Church of England, vehemently repudiating the Liberation Society, and appealing to the House to consider his Bill in the spirit of Christian charity. Did they respond to this appeal? Let our readers judge. The main objection taken to the measure was that it might introduce into the churchyards of England ceremonies which would not only be offensive to the religious feelings of the members of the Church of England, but to all members of the community. Mahomedans, Parsees, Atheists, Roman Catholics, Jumpers, and Quakers were held up in *terrorem* over an assembly of educated English gentlemen to scare them from putting Nonconformists in the same position of right with regard to parochial graveyards as they already enjoy with regard to public cemeteries. "The effect of this Bill," said the Home Secretary, Sir G. C. Lewis, and one of the most liberal of the opponents of the measure, "would be to throw open all churchyards indiscriminately to all classes, and to make them what cemeteries are under the Burial Act"—a very accurate description of the true scope of the Bill. But what a satire on the Christian charity of the House!

What a tacit rebuke to those who paraded all sorts of horrors as pretty certain to follow upon the passing of the measure! Are "cemeteries under the Burial Act" the usual scenes of these imaginary scandals? If so, why were not instances adduced? If not, why should they occur in churchyards? "But to pass the Bill," said Mr. Walpole, "would be only converting what is a grievance for Dissenters at present into an equal grievance for Churchmen."

"An equal grievance for Churchmen"! Now, let our readers just look at this allegation! The Bill, as we have said, seeks to allow Nonconformists to bury their dead in parochial churchyards with such funeral and religious rites as they may freely use in "cemeteries under the Burial Act." How does this inflict a grievance upon Churchmen? We, Nonconformists, may lay the mortal remains of our departed friends in these consecrated grounds—that, as the Home Secretary said, is the right of every parishioner. This, therefore, cannot be the grievance which Mr. Walpole deprecates. What is it, then? Why, it would be a grievance to Churchmen that the law should permit Dissenting or Methodist ministers to conduct a religious service in parochial churchyards, albeit they belong to Dissenters as much as to Churchmen. The Bill which would do this Mr. Walpole describes as one that would inflict a grievance on Churchmen; another member calls it "an aggression upon the Church;" and a third characterises it as "an assault upon the Constitution." What is the use of shutting our eyes to the real objection to this Bill? Why should we do, as Lord Cecil recommended the clergy to do, when unbaptized corpses are brought to them for burial—"wink with both eyes," lest we should seem to see notorious facts? The whole grievance which the Bill would inflict is a clerical grievance—it would take away the visible supremacy of the clergyman in the parochial churchyard—it would interfere with his monopoly—or, as Mr. Hubbard said, "invade the freehold of the clergyman and encroach upon the rights of the Church as an ecclesiastical corporation." It would be to Churchmen, according to these right hon. and hon. members, a serious matter of complaint that Dissenters should enjoy equal rights with themselves in the religious use of that which is the common property of all. So much for their kindly feeling! Anywhere out of England—in any assembly of English laymen except the present House of Commons—such sentiments would be justly stigmatised as a disgrace to the country and the age.

If appealing to the House of Commons "with bated breath and whispered humbleness" is the best way to ensure respectful treatment, Sir Morton Peto ought to have had it on Wednesday last. The feelings of his opponents ought to have been mollified by the readiness he displayed to please them by flinging hard stones at the Liberation Society. It is a pity to do such things, and not succeed after all—to cut your friends, and yet get no credit with your foes. But *chacun à son goût*—in matters of taste every man must be his own judge. All that we wish to point out is that it comes to much the same issue whether a measure of real liberality is put before the House by a Churchman who avows that he is not ashamed of his connexion with the Liberation Society, or by a Baptist who denounces it as having put back the cause of civil and religious liberty. Very few votes are lost or won by the one course or by the other. And so Sir Morton Peto found. The good feeling of the House was such that a majority having been whipped up to reject his measure, he was not permitted to withdraw it—it was even insinuated that if the liberty were conceded him, he might reintroduce the self-same measure. And so, after taking the advice tendered to him by Mr. Walpole, and backed by Mr. Baines—reasonable advice though it was—he found himself treated just as illiberally as the Liberation Society would have been. He was ridden down without compunction, by a majority of eighty-one against his Bill. We never expected it would be otherwise.

THE "QUARTERLY" ON SPIRITUAL DESTITUTION.

Who would have expected the *Tory Quarterly* to give up the "fixed principle" in Ecclesiastical affairs? Not we, certainly; yet in the current number of this ever old and ever respectable organ of High-Churchism, we find an article that has made us more than once rub our eyes and turn to the cover to see if we had not in our hands some new literary aspirant for the patronage of Young Ecclesiastical England. Here and there, it is true, the article exhibits traces of having been written by an old Church hand; but on the whole, its tone is so fresh, and its adaptation to the times so perfect, that we should have expected to find it almost anywhere than where it is. It is, however, not the only intimation that we have lately received that the truest men in the High-Church party are gradually seeing their way towards the goal of our own hopes and plans. The writer of the article undertakes to deal with the difficulty of spiritual destitution in the metropolis. His subject is the want of adequate provision for the moral and religious instruction of the people of England, particularly in large towns, and most of all in London. He shows, in a brief historical sketch, for the main facts of which, we rather think, he is indebted to Dr. Hook, how this provision has been gradually decreasing. There was a time—in the reign of Henry VIII.—when there was a Church in England for every 500 of the population. A century and a half later, in the metropolis there was one church for only 10,526 persons. Matters are not quite so bad now, but there can be no doubt that, in certain districts of the metropolis and the larger towns, there is a serious and painful destitution of the means of religious instruction. A committee of the House of Lords attempted to deal with this subject some three years ago, and the writer of the article recapitulates some of the leading facts brought out in the evidence given before that committee. The Lords' report failed, of course, in any practical effect: we shall see if this writer's recommendations are likely to be equally valueless.

Who is to grapple with the difficulty? There are three parties who might do it—the State, the Church, and the Dissenters. The State has attempted it on three or four occasions, and each time has rather miserably failed. The grant made in Queen Anne's time, for fifty additional churches, was wretchedly misapplied. Out of fifty ordered to be built only eleven had been completed when the grant was exhausted. In 1815 Parliament voted a million sterling for more churches, and in 1824 another half-million was given for church-building purposes. The result, says the writer, was "such as we cannot state without indignation and shame." The money served for the erection of a few architectural monstrosities, and then the national purse was for a third time exhausted. After these failures the writer does not expect that Parliament will make any more grants towards church-building. We quite agree with him.

The second party who might supply this acknowledged deficiency, are the Dissenters. It is admitted that Dissenters do provide the greater portion of the means of religious worship, but it has failed successfully to overtake the masses "from the weakness which is inherent in the very nature of Dissenting communions." Dissent has partially dealt with the poor, though, says the writer, "only to an extent which proves two things: first, that voluntarism can never reach the classes which most require that religion should be pressed upon them; and next, that there is such a thing as separation without doctrinal Dissent, and that there would have been comparatively little Dissent in England at all, had those upon whom the moral obligation lay taken care to provide, as the need presented itself, churches and clergymen, especially in great towns, for their tenants and dependents." "Dissent," he says in another place, "necessarily

implies a pecuniary contribution, and therefore very few of the absolutely poor are anywhere to be found among its votaries."

These remarks call for just one or two words of comment. First, if voluntarism cannot reach the poor than they will never be reached. No man now dreams of any extension of the compulsory system. Secondly, where the poor have been reached at all it has been exclusively by means of voluntarism, as the writer himself shows in his account of the numerous societies connected both with Church and Dissent, and which have for their object the carrying of the Gospel to the poor. Thirdly, he utterly mistakes the character of the poor who suppose that they want an eleemosynary religion. A little more careful reading of the Blue Book on spiritual destitution would have taught the writer this fact, and if he had extended his reading to the Report of the Education Commissioners he would have found some rather remarkable confirmations of it. These commissioners were informed by all their witnesses that the spirit of the poorer classes, revolted at the idea of free education; that they would not send their children to free schools; and that they preferred to pay a full price for advantages of instruction. Finally, let us add, if voluntarism can never reach the poorer classes, how is it that the writer immediately proceeds to the recommendation of exclusively voluntary means for overcoming this spiritual destitution? Are voluntarism in Dissent and voluntarism in the Church two different things? Church authors generally write as though they were!

The third party left to do this work, are the members of the Established Church. Let it be remarked, not the Establishment as such. The members of the Church are called to this work as though an Establishment had no existence, and are summoned to do it on principles and in modes of action that are utterly opposed to the State-Establishment theory. Look not up to the legislature; for "woe to the nation," says the writer, "which in times of trouble has not been brought to look higher than to the decrees of earthly sovereigns or the enactments of earthly legislatures."

"Has the Church of England really become so powerless that she cannot do her own work both at home and abroad?" Surely not, says the writer, if Churchmen will consider their obligations. What are these? First, to build new churches. On the Parliamentary pattern? Not at all! They are to be what Dr. Hume sneeringly terms "mere preaching stations." The writer's idea of a church for the poor is not a new one, but we dare say it will be new to many of his readers. He rejects Gothic churches; he abhors handsome churches; he does not want places like a church at all; he asks for no pews, and puts in no condition as to a pulpit, excepting, we suppose, that there will be none. Here is his idea of what a church for the poor should not be:—

No sane man, with facts such as these staring him in the face, would propose the erection of even 500 Gothic churches, no matter how chastely or even severely designed. No Gothic church with which we are acquainted was ever built in modern times for less than an average expenditure of 5*l.* per sitting; and if to this be added the expense incurred by the purchase of a site, the total charge seldom falls short of 7*l.*, or it may be 8*l.* a sitting. But, apart from considerations of expense, there is something in the aspect of handsome churches which seems, in the present state of public feeling, to repel the poor. They rarely enter such places, whether free seats be offered or not, except in very small numbers, and after a good deal of previous training in rooms of far more humble appearance. Stately spires and pointed window frames without, elegant shafts with arches and corbels within, frighten away the classes whom we are desirous of bringing under the influence of religious training. This is a fact which seems to be established by the nature of the congregations which assemble night after night in Westminster Abbey. You find there, besides the aristocracy of the land, many tradespeople, with a few mechanics and their families; but of the poorest classes of all there is scarcely a sprinkling; whereas the experiments tried in the theatres seem to prove that these classes are not afraid of hearing God's Word read and preached because it is God's Word, but because they are unwilling to be seen in places which they regard as intended not for outcasts like themselves, but for "respectable" people. Surely if we desire to overtake the masses, we must seek them on the ground where alone they appear to be approachable. Let us give them such buildings as they prefer; yet so construct and manage these buildings as that, without any shock to the feelings of the most fastidious, they may, on fitting occasions, and at stated seasons, become places of religious worship and instruction too, in the localities where they are planted, and to the very people who frequent them for secular purposes.

And a little farther on we have his notion of what a church for the poor should be:—

Suspend therefore for the present all desire to build new churches and to set apart new districts, except where streets and squares spring up, such as from the size and nature of the houses must be occupied exclusively by the rich. The rich, if they stand in need of churches, will build them for themselves, and to the poor-wards of churches so built may safely be left both the payment of the clergy and the accumulation of funds wherewith to supply the requirements of public

worship and to keep the fabric in repair. But everywhere else, in the east, in the south, in the north, and in the west, build rooms so constructed that they may be made use of as schools in the mornings and evenings of week days—as concert and lecture rooms on the evenings of those days—as chapels or places of worship on Sundays and other great holidays of the Church. Plant these rooms in the lowest localities; make them of size enough to contain 500 worshippers each; fit them up as plainly and economically as you can, but take care that they are well warmed, well lighted, and of pure ventilation. Do not expend one shilling upon needless ornament (it is not desirable to make them like churches externally), and so crowd them together that each shall become the centre of a population, say of 2,000 souls, with its resident missionary curate, selected by the incumbent, and approved and licensed by the Bishop. The time may come when both the tastes and moral and physical condition of the people shall be so improved, as that they will desire more stately churches, and make an effort to obtain them. When this happens your rooms will still be available for school, and lecture, and concert purposes. But begin with a room; for if by such means you cannot bring the people steadily to seek the Church's ministrations, there seems no ground of hope that you will be able, humanly speaking, to bring them to such ministrations at all.

And is this to be done? The writer is sanguine enough to believe that it may be, and that it may be done by the unassisted zeal of members of the Church. He acknowledges that it implies some sacrifices, "both of money and of prejudices on the part of individuals; some zeal in such as are willing to take the lead in it, and some deflection from the beaten limits of thought:—"

We must put in abeyance, for example, our old fastidiousness as to rendering God's house worthy is all respects of the purposes to which it is dedicated. The highest purpose for which the house of God exists is to win souls to Christ, and the edifice which best achieves this purpose must in His sight be the most becoming. We must fuse into one High Church, Low Church, Broad Church, and No Church. The battle which we brace ourselves to fight is not one of ceremonies and ornaments, or of this or that article of abstract belief. It is the war of religion against irreligion—of morality against immorality—of order and decency and respect for the laws against the opposites of these principles. To support such a war as it needs to be supported, we must give liberally of our time and of our substance, knowing that every gift in a holy cause, brings as much benefit to the giver as to the receiver.

If this is not giving up the "fixed" principle we do not know what giving up can be.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Council of the Liberation Society is being held at Radley's Hotel, while we are going to press, and will be followed by a public meeting at the Whittington Club, in the evening. The very able and exhaustive report presented to the council now lies before us, and we have great pleasure in giving insertion to the substantial portion of it. It not only presents a *résumé* of the operations of the Liberation Society, but furnishes a succinct history of ecclesiastical events during the past year.

The report commences by expressing the satisfaction of the Executive Committee on a review of the past year. For the most part their policy has been vindicated by its results, and opposition has kindled the enthusiasm and called forth the liberality of their supporters.

Year by year the great question at issue is lifted into higher importance in public estimation. The severance of the Church from the State has become familiar to politicians as a practical conception, while the upholders of the alliance give expression to feelings of alarm which indicate a consciousness of the danger by which it is menaced.

The attacks upon the Society and counter-organizations have not injured its reputation.

Its friends have never been so numerous nor so hearty as they now are, and if, as the result of clerical influence, it has lost a few—a very few—political allies, and the success of particular measures has been delayed, the tendency of public opinion in favour of free religion, and of religious equality, has been as decided as before a single Church Defence Association came into existence.

The committee therefore have confidence in the ultimate realisation of their object, "and that there will never be wanting earnestness and wisdom to overcome the most formidable obstacles."

THE CENSUS BILL.

A short sketch is then given of the Census Bill agitation of last year, which succeeded, in the face of formidable obstacles, in preventing an inquiry, enforced by penalty, into the religious profession of every inhabitant of the country. The society co-operated with other bodies in this work, a committee composed of members of nearly every denomination was formed, and after petitions from above 80,000 persons had been sent up, and a memorial signed by 171 M.P.'s presented to the Prime Minister, the Government ungraciously abandoned the proposed inquiry. It will be remembered that on the part of Dissenters there was no objection to the plan of 1851 being again adopted, seeing that the substantial accuracy of the statistics then obtained has never been impugned. The committee are therefore justified in appealing to the returns of 1851, "for striking proofs, on the one

hand, of the inadequacy of the spiritual provision made for the people by the Church Establishment, and, on the other, of the large extent to which the deficiency has been supplied by the zeal and liberality of the unendowed communities."

The next subject alluded to in the report is the

CHURCH-RATE ABOLITION BILL.

The Council will remember that a year ago the Church-rate Abolition Bill had gone up a second time to the House of Lords, after having been read a third time in the Lower House by the reduced majority of nine votes. Under such circumstances Abolitionists had reason to be satisfied with the reception given to the bill by their lordships. Sixty-seven peers voted in its favour, or five more than supported it in 1858, notwithstanding that fifteen peers, who were in the minority on the first occasion, were absent on the second. Lord Lyveden's advocacy of the bill left nothing to be desired, and the speeches of its other supporters were able and unflinching. It was felt that the recommendations of the Duke of Marlborough's Committee had destroyed most of the arguments by which Church-rates had usually been defended. Yet the proposals of that Committee were ignored by its own chairman, whose speech led the Duke of Newcastle to vote, for the first time, in favour of the Abolition Bill.

Warned by the occurrences of 1860, the Committee felt the necessity for making early preparation for the session of 1861. The course of events favoured their plans. Mr. Hubbard's proposed measure of compromise, published in the autumn, recalled public attention to the subject, and elicited great diversity of opinion among the supporters of the exaction. The uncompromising speech of Mr. Disraeli was still more serviceable, since it threw the compromise party into confusion, and roused all the energies of the Abolitionists.

In considering the special measures to be adopted in the present year, the Committee came to the conclusion that, after the demonstration of last session, it would be a useless expenditure of labour again to petition Parliament. They were aware that all the organisation of the Establishment would be employed to multiply pro-rate petitions; but they calculated on the failure of the effort, and, thus far, the event has realised their expectations. Comparing the present with the corresponding period of last year—viz., a month before the third reading of the bill—it appears that the supporters of Church-rates have this year presented about 300 fewer petitions, and have not succeeded in obtaining more than about 35,000 additional signatures. The small average number of signatures to each petition has scarcely been increased. Meanwhile, the Committee anticipate that at the close of this year's sessional struggle it will be seen that, notwithstanding all the clerical activity put forth to avert such an issue, the number of signatures in support of Church-rates, obtained during two years, and from petitioners who have signed twice over, does not exceed two-thirds of the number attached to the petitions poured in by the opponents of the impost in the space of only six weeks.

It has suited the purpose of their opponents to represent hostility to Church-rates as confined to the members of the Liberation Society; but the committee have always had, in this matter, the co-operation of a large section of the community, who either do not sympathise with the general aims of the society, or who have not identified themselves with it. It was to elicit, and to give direction to, the feelings of this class, that there was held, at the opening of the session, a conference, the business of which was confined to the one object of ensuring the success of Sir J. Trevelyan's bill. It was convened by, and was composed of, members of various religious denominations; and members of the Church of England took an important part in its proceedings.

From the number and the character of its members, and from the enthusiasm and the practical wisdom which characterised its deliberations, the great Church-rate conference of 1861 will be remembered as the most impressive political demonstration witnessed for many years. A special committee was appointed to co-operate with other bodies engaged in promoting Church-rate abolition; and to provide the requisite pecuniary means, an adequate fund was immediately raised. Besides taking vigorous measures to obtain parliamentary support, it had already done much to extend opposition to rates in the small parishes; and it is now engaged in eliciting from members of the Methodist body expressions of opinion which will surprise those who have been influenced by the statements of the Methodist witnesses examined by the Lords' committee.

It was not without great anxiety that the committee looked forward to so critical a division as that on the second reading of the Abolition Bill. They knew that clerical, and even episcopal, influence had been exerted on the other side, as it had never been before. They knew that the Conservative party, as a party, would put forth its utmost strength, and that in a House in which it had received several accessions during the recess. They calculated on the loss of some Conservative votes, the renewal of which could scarcely be looked for in an avowed party struggle. They had also the consciousness that no corresponding influence could be exerted on behalf of the bill. Yet, in spite of these ominous circumstances, the principle of total abolition was once more affirmed, and by a majority of fifteen, in a House the largest by far that has ever before voted on the question. The abolitionists were also again found to have added considerably to the votes which they had secured in the most favourable divisions of former years.

If the third reading of the bill, fixed for June 5th, may be looked forward to with somewhat less solicitude than the second reading, there must be an immediate renewal of exertion to prevent any retrogression at this final stage of the measure. It cannot be concealed that among those who vote for the bill, there are some whose preference for a compromise may lead them secretly to desire its defeat, that some chance may be given to a compromising policy. There are others who, not sharing in the anxiety for the success of the bill which is felt by its supporters out-of-doors, may think that their vote in February will allow of their absence in June. These are points which will require the greatest vigilance and resoluteness on the part of the constituency.

Convinced of the soundness of a policy so decided as that to which they have pledged themselves, the com-

mittee do not care to speculate on the length of the time which may elapse before it will be rewarded with success. They can afford to wait for the issue, however long it may be deferred. They conscientiously object to Church-rates, and have honestly sought to extinguish them; but, at the same time, they believe that the ulterior aims of the society are as much promoted by the continuance as by the cessation of the present agitation.

ANNUITY-TAX.

Under this heading the report describes the failure of the Lord Advocate's measure of last session, which works no better than the law which it repealed.

The merging of the ecclesiastical demand in the police-tax of the city has only placed the collectors of the municipality in the unpleasant position lately occupied by the fiscal representatives of the clergy; and already the Edinburgh Town Council has been obliged to consent to receive the police-rate minus the clergy-rate, while doubtful points of law are discussed, concurrently with an agitation which seeks to put an end to so unseemly a method of supporting the ministers of religion. Under such circumstances, it may be assumed that the Annuity-tax must before long again claim the attention of Parliament, and, in that case, the committee hope it may be in their power to afford to their Scottish supporters effectual aid.

CHARITABLE TRUSTEES BILL.

It will be remembered that last year Mr. Dillwyn introduced a well-considered measure for securing the rights of Dissenters in connexion with schools, the endowments of which are admitted to be the property of the public. The bill aimed at depriving those schools of their exclusively Church-of-England character, on the ground that they had been established for the benefit, not of the members of a particular church, but of the people at large. It was framed with a view to future, rather than to immediate success, and no surprise was felt at its rejection by a large majority. This session, Mr. Dillwyn thought it expedient to waive the larger measure, in favour of one of a much less decided character. . . . But he gained nothing by his moderation, and his bill fared no better at the hands of the House of Commons than the measure emanating from this society. It was read a second time by a majority of seven only, and when, contrary to an understanding, the opposition was unexpectedly renewed at the next stage, a majority of twenty-nine prevented its further progress. Mr. Dillwyn's failure has confirmed the impression of the committee that but little is to be gained in this matter by a policy of concession.

NONCONFORMISTS' BURIAL BILL.

If Mr. Dillwyn's supposed complicity with the society proved injurious to his bill, Sir Morton Peto's repudiation of it did not avail to prevent the defeat of his own measure. The committee had themselves prepared a bill authorising the performance of burial rites by Dissenting ministers in the parochial churchyards; but, less extreme in that respect than the honourable member for Finsbury, they had limited the proposal to parishes where cemeteries have not been provided under the Burial Acts, or to cases where the relatives of the deceased have already been buried in the churchyard. They, however, do not regret the introduction of Sir Morton Peto's bolder measure, and are less surprised at its rejection by a large majority than at the fact that so many as 187 members of the House of Commons, with but little pressure from without, are prepared to deal thus decisively with the question. This first step having been taken, the movement for obtaining for parishioners the free use of their own burial-grounds should now be made a testing-point at the hustings, and public attention be systematically directed to the subject.

UNION OF CONTIGUOUS BENEFICES BILL.

The Union of Contiguous Benefices Bill authorised the pulling down of parish churches,—the sale of the consecrated materials and sites,—the removal of the bodies of the dead,—the transfer of parochial endowments and clergymen, and, generally, the disturbance of ecclesiastical arrangements which have existed for centuries. It, however, emanated, not from the Liberation Society, but from the official representative of the Church Establishment, and was understood to be specially in charge of the bishop of the diocese. As brought in, it was found so ruthlessly to violate parochial rights, that the committee felt obliged to intervene for the protection of the parishioners whom it was proposed to denude of their churches and their property. That intervention so far proved successful, that the exercise of a veto will afford to parishioners a means of modifying or rejecting episcopal schemes, which, from the narrow principles on which the act is framed, can only remove churches and ministers from the midst of city populations, without supplying other agencies in their place.

QUALIFICATION FOR OFFICES BILL.

The rejection by the House of Lords, a second time, of the Qualification for Offices Bill is of no less importance than is the avowal of the motives which actuate its opponents. As a protection to the Establishment the declaration which the bill proposed to abolish is singularly ineffectual. Why, then, is the maintenance of such a declaration insisted upon? Conceivably because it constitutes an acknowledgment of "the predominance of the Established Church." It is "as a bridge on the hostility of Dissenters" to that institution that it is valued; and the fact that they ask for such as that of Mr. Hadfield is deemed by the House of Lords sufficient reason for its rejection. Dissenters have reason to be thankful for the candour of these admissions. For if every symbol of the legal supremacy of the Church of England may reasonably be struggled for by its members, Nonconformists may as legitimately strive to bring that offensive supremacy within the narrowest limits. It is not likely that a national institution can long exist in this country on such terms as those which have lately been contended for, in relation to this and kindred questions.

THE ANNUAL INCOME.

The treasurer has, for two years past, had the pleasure of reporting an increase in the society's income amounting in the whole to 1,000*l*. The committee have great gratification in announcing that the account to be presented to-day will show that the increased income has been not only maintained, but that there has been a

further increase of upwards of 400*l*. It has also to be borne in mind that a considerable proportion of the funds received by the Census Bill Committee and of the Special Church-rate Committee has been given by subscribers to the society. There has, therefore, been contributed, during the past year, for purposes in which the society has a direct interest, a larger amount by far than has ever before been raised, and on this circumstance the committee found a belief, that they shall continue to be supplied with whatever pecuniary aid may be called for by the future exigencies of their cause.

The last division of the report, and that to which not a few friends of the society will attach the most importance, refers to

FUTURE WORK.

That growing work will call for a growing income has been conclusively shown by the events of the past year. The attacks made on the society for its desire to secularise the ecclesiastical revenues of the country, have created a demand for information on the subject of Church property which cannot be too soon or too fully met. The committee have, therefore, prepared for the press a volume descriptive of the origin of much of that property, and establishing the right of the State to appropriate it to other than ecclesiastical uses. They have also commenced a series of publications intended to show how Church revenues have been administered; and, generally, what is the actual constitution and working of the Establishment which has been the object of such unbounded eulogy. Two of these publications—one devoted to the Cathedral bodies, and the other to the Ecclesiastical Commission—have been issued, and the committee expect that the startling facts and figures now collected for popular use for the first time, will produce some revulsion of feeling in the minds of those who have imagined that the alienation of Church revenues from their present uses would be fraught with serious mischief to religion.

It is also evident that it will be the duty of the Committee to renew those efforts for the direct inculcation of the society's principles, which almost wholly engaged its energies in the early part of its history. The lectures and meetings of the Church Defence Association have been of the greatest service, in creating an interest in the abstract question of Church and State connexion. At Manchester, at Ashton, at Oldham, at Bradford, at Preston, and at other places, where it had previously been found difficult to excite any general interest in the subject, large audiences have assembled, week after week, to listen to lectures in defence of Church Establishments. These have been promptly replied to by the society's friends, in lectures of great ability, and characterised by a spirit which has shown that it is possible in this controversy to combine the Christian gentleman with the skillful disputant. The subsequent publication of the several lectures, and the extensive correspondence which they have elicited in the local journals, have deepened and prolonged these local controversies; and thus, in some of the most populous districts of the country, there has been awakened a spirit of inquiry, which will prepare the way for the reception of the society's principles by numbers who, but for the antagonism of opponents, might have continued to regard them with indifference.

The committee will feel it to be their duty in the coming year to adapt their plans to these new and hopeful circumstances. They hope by means of numerous lectures, and by a free use of the press, to do far more than they have yet done to exhibit the actual working of the State-Church system, as well as to enforce the duty of entrusting the maintenance of religion to the love of its friends, rather than to the patronage of civil governments.

The Report concludes in the following terms:—

Each year, as it passes, casts a strong light on the evils of the existing system. The indignation excited by the expenditure of 169,000*l*. on episcopal palaces, has not deterred the Ecclesiastical Commission from augmenting, unasked, the incomes of deaneries, to which few duties are attached, and the occupants of which were already amply remunerated. Nor has public opinion prevented a bishop, of high reputation, being recently guilty of nepotism as discreditable as any committed in the worst days of the Establishment. Yet these are scandals which are surpassed in gravity by other occurrences. Twenty years ago it was in that Church which boasts of being "the bulwark of Protestantism," that there originated a movement declared by its own members to be Romanism in disguise. So now, the alleged Conservator of orthodoxy has among its clergy those whose published writings are denounced by their ministerial brethren, and by their ecclesiastical superiors, as casting contempt upon revelation, and as tending to sap the nation's faith in Christianity. It is not the duty of the "Liberation Society" to express any opinion on the lately published "Essays and Reviews;" but it may remind those whom that volume has so greatly distressed that its writers have signed the articles, and submitted to the tests which are insisted upon as necessary safeguards of Christian truth, and for refusing to assent to which Nonconformists are debarred from the enjoyment of great pecuniary and social advantages. Equally suggestive is the fact, that, notwithstanding the signatures of thousands of protesting clergymen and the condemnation of the entire episcopal bench, it is not expected that any attempt will be made to eject the offending writers from the influential positions which they occupy in the Church. The same legal bondage which prevents a revision of the Liturgy; which hinders the multiplication of bishops; and which impedes Christian activity in numberless ways, also denies to the Church of England the facilities possessed by other communities for securing on the part of its clergy either soundness of doctrine or purity of life.

Such incidents will serve as powerful aids in carrying on the future work of this association. They are the stern teachings of experience, which will have weight where the inculcation of abstract truths might be of no avail. Let those who, as they believe, can point to a more excellent way, be quick to avail themselves of opportunities for guiding minds painfully conscious of the evils of the existing system, but ill-informed as to the merits of the only adequate remedy. The Executive Committee have never been disappointed when they have appealed to their friends to put forth all their powers in the department of parliamentary action. They now invite equally earnest co-operation in labour of a higher sort. Let organised voluntarism now, more emphatically

than ever, show itself to be comprehensive as well as energetic, and to be instinct with Christian feeling, no less than with political life. The year in prospect will then assuredly be a year of progress, and, at its close, another Triennial Conference will assuredly rejoice at the record of its success.

THE STATE-CHURCH CONTROVERSY IN THE NORTH.

The very successful series of lectures in favour of Voluntarism delivered in the hall of the Mechanics' Institution, Manchester, have now, we believe, been brought to a close. The following are the most recent topics dealt with. "The Established Church as it was and as it is," by the Rev. J. G. Rogers, of Ashton; "The efficiency of voluntarism, tested by facts," by the Rev. Marmaduke Miller; "Church-rates," by the Rev. S. Clarkson; "Voluntarism, the only Scriptural basis of support for Christian Institutions," by the Rev. Watson Smith; "An Established Church, the chief obstacle to union among Christians," by the Rev. Patrick Thomeon, M.A.; and "Church property," by John Kingsley, Esq. The whole of this very able series of lectures are published for one penny each, by Mr. Heywood, of Manchester, and Mr. Pitman, of Paternoster-row.

The town of Preston has been in a state of considerable excitement during the last fortnight, in connexion with the State-Church Controversy. On Monday, the 15th ult., the Rev. Dr. Molesworth, vicar of Rochdale, and on the following Thursday, the Rev. Canon Parr, the vicar of Preston, gave lectures before large audiences, the former in defence of Church-rates, the latter of the connexion between Church and State. The most remarkable thing about these meetings was the conspicuous presence on the platform of Mr. Osborn and Mr. Cottle, local Wesleyan ministers, which is indignantly commented upon by correspondents of the *Preston Guardian*. The position they have taken up is perhaps accounted for by the fact that a petition was lately presented to the House of Lords, signed by forty-two Wesleyan office-bearers in Preston, not only against Church-rates, but very distinctly against "all compulsory payments for the support of religion." The local paper referred to, says:—"We are glad to know, however, and we rejoice to be able to state, that these gentlemen are in no sense representatives of the feelings and opinions of the Wesleyans in the Preston district," who are "indignant" at the course they have adopted.

A great meeting to hear addresses in reply to Dr. Molesworth and Canon Parr was held on Tuesday, the 23rd ult., at the Corn Exchange, Preston. The local *Guardian* says:—

The meeting was a large one, every available part of the room being occupied long before the hour named for the commencement of the meeting (eight o'clock). Hundreds were unable to procure admission, and it would have been as well if the spacious area of the Exchange had been fitted up for the purposes of the gathering. The platform was an influential one, and we observed present the following gentlemen:—W. Ainsworth, Esq., in the chair; Revs. F. Bugby and R. Webb (Baptists), R. Slate, G. W. Clapham, and A. Reed, B.A. (Independent), E. D. Rendell (Swedishborgian), W. C. Squier (Unitarian), R. Eltringham (Free Church), E. Holmes, Esq., J. Furness, Esq., Councillors Benson, Haslam, Maynard, and Wilcockson; Messrs. Swindlehurst, Toulmin, Parkins, Thorp, &c. When the Revs. G. Alker and G. Donaldson came into the room, loud cheers were set up, with groans. The noise was so loud that the Rev. Mr. Alker ascended a form and essayed to address the multitude, but he was unable. The Rev. E. D. Rendell, the Rev. W. C. Squier, and the chairman attempted to dissuade the meeting from making so great an uproar, and when it had subsided inquiries were made for the vicar, but it was seen when the two clergymen walked on the platform that the vicar did not appear.

The meeting up to a certain point appears to have been very enthusiastic and orderly. After a short address from the chairman, the Rev. Fitzherbert Bugby spoke with great effect, chiefly upon the argument for a State Church founded on Old Testament analogy, in an address which occupied nearly three columns of the *Guardian*. In reply to the charge of Dissenters having "a money conscience," and to the argument of Mr. Parr and his friends that they object to the money of Churchmen going to the support of Dissenting objects, the speaker said:—

Why, that is just our principle of the Liberation Society. (Cheers.) We object to the money of Dissenters going to the support of the State Church; although, our friends don't object to it. (Hear, hear.) Fees, offerings—anything that they can get. Their maxim is, "All is fish that comes to the net." When I look at the last report of the Church Missionary Society, I find that the largest subscriber in the Preston district, for the three years ending March, 1859, 1860, and 1861, taken collectively, is a Dissenter, and a member of the Liberation Society. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) And I happen to know that this same gentleman has given, in the last twelve months, 50*l*. towards two Church Sunday schools. (Cheers.) And yet they have not objected to receive his money. (Hear, and laughter.) I fear that Dissenters are not the only people who have a money conscience—a very small *£* s. d. I fear that such a conscience may sometimes exist in the Church as well as in the conventicle.

Mr. Bugby sat down amidst enthusiastic applause. To him succeeded the Rev. Andrew Reed, B.A., who said that, having so recently come into the town he should have been unwilling to enter the field of controversy so early, but that he felt compelled to defend the great principles he held so dear. His elaborate reply to the vicar's arguments was very telling. He thus briefly stated what was their object:—"We are trying to inculcate public opinion with the elevated principle of having no dominant sect, no ascendancy among Christians, no legal estab-

lishment in that sense, but having all filled with a hearty love of the Gospel of Christ, working together, and working upon one platform." In the course of his lengthened speech, Mr. Reed pointed out that the English Church was richer than any other in Christendom—richer than most of the European States themselves; and yet he thought it could not be said that more than one-third of the people in the empire attended her services. He gave one-third to Dissent, and the other third to those who unhappily went to no place of worship. The speaker showed that, in respect to ecclesiastical reforms, we were behind most other continental nations:—

Let me tell you this—look round Europe; every other nation I can mention of consideration has abolished the tithes—France, Belgium, Holland, Germany (except Hanover, under British influence); Austria, too, has abolished them in a certain degree, and given compensation to various religious communities from the funds; Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Switzerland, and Russia never had them; and as for Italy, I ask Liberal Churchmen, and even Liberal Roman Catholics, if they do not rejoice in the liberal policy of Count Cavour and the Piedmontese Government in stripping of undue ascendancy those who have exercised it to the deep depression of Italy for so many years! (Cheers.) We alone—this nation—bear this great burden still. How long we are destined to bear it I cannot tell. ("Not long.") But we are at last of one mind in earnestly desiring that a fair and honourable arrangement may be made by the State for the public good and welfare of religion.

In conclusion, the rev. gentleman advised his Church friends not to forget Garibaldi's counsel—"Let these men alone," alluding to the Liberationists, in the sense of attacks on anything uncourteous, or anything of force. "Let them alone, for they be of God; take heed, lest haply ye fight against God; if their doctrine be of man, it shall perish and vanish." (Long and tremendous cheering.) The Rev. G. W. Clapham next rose, and after speaking for some time, made a misunderstood allusion with reference to the Easter-dues question, that occasioned much confusion, hisses, hootings, &c., and was promptly retracted. The speaker dwelt at some length upon what had been done by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and upon the great abuses in Church property, but was interrupted to the close of his speech. The chairman then proposed that the meeting should stand adjourned. A vote of thanks to the chairman was proposed by the Rev. R. Slate, seconded by Mr. Councillor Haslam, and carried with acclamation.

Respecting this monster demonstration, a local correspondent writes:—

It may be well to mention that the body of the room was packed with a low, noisy mob, which was under the direction of an "Orange" clergyman. Yet, in spite of that disadvantage, our speakers did well. Their manner as well as their matter was good. And it was not until an unfortunate expression was used by Mr. Clapham that any serious unpleasantness arose. Then for half an hour there was an awful row. The Church of England teachers from some of the Sunday-schools had been requested on the previous Sunday to attend the meeting, and take possession of the centre of the room. We did not know that any such dirty trick was contemplated, and were quite unprepared.

The Rev. G. Alker, the clergyman referred to above, has, with the Rev. G. Donaldson, invited any two of the Dissenting ministers of Preston to a public discussion of the principle of the union of Church and State. The Rev. W. C. Squier, on behalf of the Local Liberation Society, declines the proposal. He says:—

We think that the occasions are very rare when public discussions are calculated to do much good. Your own experience must by this time have taught you that their effects are generally little else than unmixed evil. They may flatter the vanity of the rival champions, and excite the bad passions of their respective partisans, but they seldom, if ever, enlighten the ignorant, conquer the hostile, or win the erring.

It is said that the Church party have engaged the services of the Rev. Dr. McNeile, of Liverpool, and of the Rev. Canon Stowell, of Manchester, to defend the National Establishment.

Elsewhere, the Church Defence movement has elicited strong counter movements. In no place has the expression of opinion on the part of Dissenters been more decisive than in Oldham, and in no place has the Church Defence movement been of greater service to the Liberation Society. An illustration of this was given at the close of the lecture by the Rev. Patrick Thompson, M.A., of Manchester, on the question, "Why are we Dissenters?" On this occasion, the Rev. R. Davies, previous to moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer and the chairman, said they were aware that he had been a resident in this town for more than eighteen years.

They were also aware that there had been no discussion on their part calculated to arouse a sort of ecclesiastical controversy; as he might say that, during the whole period of his residence here, but one meeting in connexion with the Anti-State Church Society had been held in Oldham, and that, if he mistook not, about six years ago. A little before that time there was a lecture, and these were the only occasions upon which the advocates of that society had met in this town. At that time a few subscriptions were obtained in the town, and consequently there were resident in Oldham a few members of the Anti-State Church Association. These subscriptions were not asked for a second time, and he believed that six months ago there was not a single member of the Liberation Society in the town of Oldham. He believed there were not a few members now. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) When a series of lectures were announced in that hall, not only in defence of certain principles but in opposition to certain other principles, they could not sit down and allow those principles to be assailed unchallenged. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Hence, in defence of their principles, they were compelled to make some movement. He trusted they had already vindicated their manhood and Christian charity.

(Hear, hear.) How long that controversy would continue, of course, he could not foresee. They had been challenged to the conflict, and he did not suppose they would be the first to quit the field. (Cheers.) He had little doubt it would continue for some time yet.

CHURCH-RATES IN THE PARISHES.

THE TORQUAY CHURCH-RATE AGITATION died out last Tuesday. The incumbent of Upton attended at the Town Hall for the purpose of taking a poll on the question of a penny or a three-farthing rate; but the movers of the amendment and the original resolution withdrew their motion. It was admitted that the adverse vote of the parish of Tormoham had settled the whole question.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.—Under this heading the *Peterborough Advertiser* states that at the late vestry meeting at St. Mary's, in the parish of Ramsey, Hunts, on the re-election of the churchwardens (Messrs. George Smalley and William Gee), the Rev. W. Collins, the incumbent, who presided, laid before the parishioners an estimate of the outlay for the ensuing year, to meet which, it was proposed and unanimously carried, that a penny rate be raised by voluntary contributions. "This laudable method of obtaining the means of repairing the fabric, and carrying on Divine service is doubtless," says the journal above named, "in accordance with the wishes of the amiable and benevolent lady, at whose expense the noble edifice was erected; and we trust is also an intimation of a growing feeling of hostility in the parish on the part of Church people themselves, to compulsory exactions for religious purposes." The lady referred to is Mrs. Fellowes; and a local correspondent informs us that her wish was made known to the incumbent by her son, Mr. Fellowes, of Ramsay Abbey, the colleague of Lord Robert Montagu in the representation of Huntingdonshire, and hitherto a most bigoted supporter of Church-rates. This sudden change in the honourable gentleman's policy has created astonishment in the rural district, where an almost Neapolitan rigour has hitherto been shown in compelling his dependents to support the peculiar political and ecclesiastical views of their landlord.

BEDWELLTY.—In this parish, near Merthyr, a few days ago a crowded vestry meeting was held at the church, more crowded and excited than it would have been had not a blunder, intentional or unintentional, been made with respect to the time of meeting, by which the opponents were kept waiting for six hours. After an altercation about the right of voting, in which the opponents maintained their ground, the vicar at last gave in, saying—"This rate will not be proceeded with at present, and if at any future time I find you have an undoubted right to vote, and my churchwardens wish to ask for a rate, you shall have notice." Thus ended a farce in which the principal actors on the side of the Church have brought a needless obloquy, nay, almost ridicule on themselves by a very ill-judged mode of proceeding.

EAST TEIGNMOUTH.—CHURCH BROILS.—At a parish meeting at East Teignmouth it has been decided not to charge the organist's expenses to the Church-rate, on the ground that it is illegal. One of the speakers (Mr. Buller) said:—"The clergyman was a wrong-headed, obstinate, perpetual curate—(laughter)—he was everlastingly running counter to what he knew to be the wishes of the parish—(renewed laughter)—whereas he (Mr. Buller) thought it was the duty of the clergyman to consult the wishes of the parishioners as far as it was possible to do so." (Hear, hear.) Another speaker (Mr. Hughes), after some remarks on some of the "absurd" forms in use at the church, said:—"The Church, with its vast wealth and learning, as a national Church, ought to be the means of teaching the people spiritually, morally, and physically. That it was not this means in the town of Teignmouth they were all very well aware." (Hear, hear.)

SEVERANCE OF AMERICAN CHURCHES.—The *Ecclesiastical Gazette* announces that the Bishop of Louisiana has issued a pastoral letter, stating that, in consequence of Louisiana being now a separate sovereignty, the Episcopal Church is also legally severed from the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

ROMANISM IN BULGARIA.—A grand ceremony took place at Rome last week, on the occasion of the consecration of the Archimandrite of Bulgaria, who has gone over from the Greek to the Roman Church, accompanied, it is stated, by two millions of his countrymen. A committee has been formed in Paris to aid in the work of wholesale conversion.

THE WESLEYANS AND CHAPEL EXTENSION.—The Wesleyans are making great efforts to build new chapels in London. A Metropolitan Chapel Extension Fund has been established, and nearly 10,000l. already subscribed. The *Watchman* says they have at present only fifty-two chapels, old and new, in all the London circuits, and only thirty of these are capable of sustaining a preacher.

THE MAYNOOTH ENDOWMENT.—Mr. Whalley has taken up the case against Maynooth, abandoned by Mr. Spooner. A speaker at an Irish meeting last week said he did not know why Government paid 30,000l. a year to Maynooth. "Don't you," replies the *Cork Examiner*, "then we will tell you. It is with the object of securing a million a year to the Irish Established Church, which would be doomed the day the Government withdrew the 30,000l."

THE PROPOSED "COLONY OF NONCONFORMISTS."—We understand that this movement has reached an important stage in its progress. The registration-roll of families intending to join, having become sufficiently large to ensure the success of the under-

taking (as regards numbers), the promoters have determined to solicit the direct support and counsel of a number of eminent Nonconformist ministers and laymen, and with this object in view a meeting is being convened in the city for an early day in May. Mr. Brame, the honorary secretary of the movement, will attend to give explanations; to report the result of the correspondence, so far, with the Provincial Government of Auckland; and to describe the plans, now tolerably matured, for future action. One special purpose of the meeting will be to appoint a committee or board for regulating such matters as pertain to the spiritual and educational necessities of the "Colony;" and to that body will be entrusted the office of filling up the appointments of ministers and schoolmasters.

SIR MORTON PETO'S SPEECH ON THE BURIALS BILL.—Sir Morton Peto moved in the Commons yesterday the second reading of his Nonconformists' Burial Bill, the object of which was to authorise Dissenters to have their own ministers and their own forms of service at any interments which they might wish to have in churchyards. The hon. baronet, though a most upright and well-meaning gentleman, showed, by some unfounded and uncalled-for strictures on the Liberation Society, that he does not yet thoroughly understand that voluntarism which is the glory of the Nonconformist bodies, the principles of one of which he long ago adopted. He condemned the Liberation Society and the Church Defence Society on the ground that both retard, in his opinion, the progress of religious liberty! Yet the former only seek to secure in full that religious equality in the eye of the law which is the true basis of the right to dissent; while the latter strives to maintain for one religious body an insulting and oppressive domination over others. The division, however, showed that the success of the bill was far from being secured by the carefully proclaimed fact that neither the mover nor the measure had any connexion with the Liberation Society; for it was lost by a majority of 81,—a much more decisive defeat than any bill promoted by that much-abused society had experienced, even during the present unpropitious session.—*Leeds Mercury*, April 25.

THE LATE REV. DR. LEGGE.—We have been requested to insert the following resolution, passed at a general committee meeting of the Leicestershire County Association and of the Leicestershire Auxiliary to the London Missionary Society, held at Leicester, on Monday morning the 22nd ult. It was also adopted at a large public meeting of the Auxiliary Missionary Society held in the chapel of the late Rev. Dr. Legge in the evening of the same day, Jos. Cripps, Esq., in the chair:—"That this meeting, in recording the decease of the late Dr. George Legge, desires to express the highest estimation of the services he so willingly and continuously rendered to this society during a period of twenty-five years; whilst it would bow with submission to the will of the Supreme Father, it would hand down to its successors a memento of the affectionate regard in which he was held by this society as a man, a Christian and a pastor, in each of which relationships he exhibited the highest form of true nobility and Christian greatness. In expressing its condolence with the church which has by his removal sustained so great a loss, it would pray that the Holy Spirit may guide them in their future movements, and that the mantle of their deceased pastor may rest on his successor." The resolution was proposed by the Rev. Johnson Barker, seconded by the Rev. W. Woods, and supported by the Rev. R. W. McAll.

A MISSIONARY PRIZE ESSAY.—Last spring an announcement appeared in the newspapers emanating from the Rev. Charles Hodgson, Rector of Barton-le-Street, offering for competition four prizes for the first, second, third and fourth best essays, on the best method of infusing a missionary spirit into the education of the young. The prizes were to be 50l., 20l., 10l., and 5l. respectively. No essays were to be sent after the last day of September, and the adjudication was promised at the close of 1860. Three eminent clergymen of the Church of England were appointed adjudicators, amongst whom was the Rev. Mr. Champneys, Rector of Whitechapel, and Canon of St. Paul's. In consequence, however, of the large number of essays written—473, the adjudication has only just been completed, and we have heard that our respected friend and neighbour, the Rev. John Stock, minister of Morice-square Chapel, Devonport, has, by the unanimous award of the adjudicators, received the first prize of 50l. As the prize comes from a Churchman, and has been so impartially adjudicated by Church clergymen, Mr. Stock, after giving 10l. towards the repairs and alterations of his own chapel, divides 15l. between the Church Missionary Society and the Baptist Missionary Society, as a tribute to the catholicity of spirit which dictated the throwing open the competition, and to the impartiality with which the decision has been made.—*Western Morning News*.

THE REV. CANON MILLER AND CHURCH PATRONAGE.—Churchmen in Birmingham, who have been rejoicing in a supposed exemption from ecclesiastical abuses, have just been reminded by Dr. Miller that if they will be Churchmen they must not suppose themselves entitled to Dissenting privileges. The Incumbent of St. Luke's, British-road, having resigned his living under disgraceful circumstances, it became the duty of the trustees to appoint a successor. The principal candidates were the Rev. F. S. Dale and Rev. Mr. Adams. The latter gentleman was the approved of the congregation, Mr. Dale having a weak voice and little preaching ability. It being whispered that Mr. Dale would probably be appointed, 419 of the seat-holders—

there whole number being 428—memorialised the trustees in favour of Mr. Adams. The trustees appear to be Lord Calthorpe, two other gentlemen, and Dr. Miller, Lord Calthorpe's chaplain. Mr. Dale is Dr. Miller's senior curate, and is said to be engaged to Dr. Miller's daughter. Lord Calthorpe replied to the memorial by saying he had long ago promised his vote to Mr. Dale; and Dr. Miller by declining to receive a proposed deputation and expressing a hope for Divine guidance. Mr. Dale was of course appointed, and Dr. Miller conveyed the announcement of his appointment to the churchwarden in a note hoping "that when the first smart was over" all would go well. The new incumbent commenced his course by writing to the churchwarden, expressing his desire to be friendly with all who should not "rudely and insolently repel him." This was considered to be insult added to injury, and the seat-holders flocked to church to the number, it is reported, of more than 300, to remove their cushions and hassocks. Dr. Miller, it will be remembered, was mentioned by some of the evangelical party as a fit successor to the lately vacant Bishopric of Worcester. He appears not to be wanting in one of the peculiar qualifications for a bishop, for he already knows how to manage the patronage part of the business.

THE REV. CANON STOWELL, of Manchester, writes to the *Record* that he is not coming to London to attend any of the meetings. It would seem that the rev. gentleman occupies his leisure in forwarding the objects of the Church Defence movement. The lecture recently delivered by him at Bradford on "The Moderation of the Church of England" was rehearsed before a Bristol audience last week. Among other things Mr. Stowell said that, although the Church was connected with the State, in things spiritual the State had no power; but in things ecclesiastical, external, and temporal she had the proper power which belonged to a monarch that governed, and ought to do so, all estates in the realm. He admitted that the *congé d'élire* was an inconsistency, but said the fault did not rest with the Church, but with the State, and had arisen through the encroachment of the State on the Church. The Government had no more right to interfere in churches than in Nonconformist chapels, which had to submit to the law of the land which sheltered them. The State was simply a trustee for tithes and Church property, which were the voluntary offerings of Churchmen in former times, as chapels and schools were now erected by voluntary offerings; consequently the State had as much right to alienate and misappropriate the latter as the former. He defended the Act of Uniformity, dwelling at length upon the history of the times, arguing that it did not originate dissent, but that it had taken place previously, that the penalty was not unduly severe, and that the hardship entailed by it was not so great as the displacing more than 7,000 pastors by the Presbyters. He quoted from Presbyterian historians to show that innumerable errors prevailed during the Nonconformists' temporary triumph, and said that, as the latter lived in glass houses, they should not throw stones. He said they were copying the Church in externals, and would perhaps soon sigh for the essentials. He challenged Dissenters to say that the Church was intolerant or bigoted at that moment. He would rather that they should be engaged in evangelising the world than in that controversy—those present in defending, and Dissenters in attacking the Church. During the last thirty years the Church, on the voluntary principle, had increased her sanctuaries, endowments, and schoolrooms; 3,000 new churches had been built, and 30,000,000*l.* raised. But the voluntary principle, while it might answer in rich suburban districts, did not do so in the poor neighbourhoods.

Religious Intelligence.

SUSSEX HOME MISSION.

The half-yearly meeting of the Sussex Home Mission was held at Hastings on Wednesday, Mr. Stevens, of Brighton, in the chair. The meeting was attended by Mr. Samuel Morley and the Rev. J. H. Wilson on the part of the Home Missionary Society, and a good deal of practical business was done. The reports showed an increased interest in the work of Home Missions, and a committee was appointed to collect statistics of the moral condition of the county, to be reported to a conference meeting to be held at Brighton in the autumn, representative of all the churches connected with the mission, with a view to the establishment of a thoroughly comprehensive and evangelistic scheme of operations.

In the evening there was a public meeting in the Rev. Mr. Griffin's new chapel—Mr. Morley in the chair—which was numerously attended. After praise and prayer,

The CHAIRMAN said they were assembled that evening to excite and strengthen feelings in favour of the home-mission work.

They had met in the former part of the day in connexion with the Committee of the Sussex Home Mission, Mr. Wilson and himself representing the Home Missionary Society, and their object in coming down from London was not to do for the local mission what it could do for itself, but rather to stimulate local effort, and to promote the growth of self-reliant power. Their desire in London was to be less seen as the Home Missionary Society itself doing Home Mission work, and more useful in helping to develop local resources, by meeting with county associations, and stirring each other up to individual and associated effort on behalf of the spiritually destitute districts around them; for,

while it was their duty to attend to the claims of the heathen abroad, it was yet a higher duty to attend to the heathen at home. (Applause.) He felt perfectly satisfied that there was great need for work of this description in Sussex. The census returns of 1851 showed that there were about 40,000 people living in open neglect of public worship, and he was afraid that since that time they had not improved their position. But it was high time they had gone heartily to work, for error and sin were reigning around. In some parts of England there were some clergymen of the Church openly avowing that they paid their devotions to the Virgin Mary, while others were circulating books on "first communion" and prescribing formulas of prayers to the young of their charge, and in Sussex they had the same influence at work, and there was one school of which he had heard where all the teachers were ecclesiastics of this order, and whose doctrines, if carried out and propagated, would land the next generation high up in the Church of Rome. (Hear, hear.) He was very glad, however, to find that many of the clergy of the Church of England are now as deeply concerned as evangelical Dissenters could be at the progress of these errors, and were anxiously desirous to neutralise the infidel and romantic doctrines that had been taught—no doubt along with much truth—in the "Essays and Reviews," and he had no fear but the truth would ultimately prevail, but in the meantime it was for the Congregational body to do their duty; and having received from their forefathers a glorious inheritance, to take care and not rest in that inheritance without an effort to improve its value, that their country as well as their churches might occupy its right position and fulfil its high destiny among the nations of the world. Their brethren of the Methodist denomination had increased their numbers seven times, while the Independents had only doubled theirs; and while he was thankful for what their Wesleyan brethren had done, he yet felt that their own principles were not only elastic enough to lay hold of the masses, but sufficiently popular, if rightly and earnestly carried out, to insure for the Congregational body a leading position among the other evangelical denominations of England. (Hear, hear.) He was greatly afraid that they had not been consecrating their individual service to the cause of God as they ought to have done, and that there were many members in our churches who rested content with giving the orthodox guinea a-year subscription to some society to do for them by proxy what they ought to have done themselves. Now he was for their guinea a-year, and more than their guinea subscription, as well as their personal services, and he did hope that if there were any brethren present on the occasion who were conscious that he had described their case, they would not hesitate to come forward and show that they were on the Lord's side. In Nottingham, where he had recently been attending a home mission meeting along with Mr. Wilson, he found that by means of a visiting committee in each church, the attendance on the means of grace had been greatly increased. Mr. Cleman, the minister of Castle-gate Chapel, in giving an account of that system of operations, said:—

Acting on the principle that men are saved that they may be the means of saving others, they had at Nottingham selected a parish in the vicinity of their own chapel, which they had again divided into districts, and they were endeavouring to bring the subject of religion before every family and before every individual within that parish—by house to house visitation—the distribution of tracts, by cottage prayer-meetings, by a canvass for Sunday scholars, and by the invitation to strangers to attend the house of God. They had no desire to draw from other places of worship; their mission was to the careless and indifferent, and to those they addressed themselves; and as the result of their labours they had now crowded congregations, earnest prayer-meetings, numbers of inquirers, and many bearing testimony to the good they had experienced, whilst in the Church, formality was being broken down, and Christian sympathy and co-operation were uniting those who laboured in these various departments, and who themselves confessed that until they had stirred themselves to work for the salvation of others, they had never experienced such an enjoyment of religion, or such a blessing upon their own souls.

These visitation committees were chiefly composed of young brethren who went out about the streets and the suburbs on the Sunday, and kindly invited every person who might seem to be idling away the day, to attend a place of worship, and handing a little bill of the service, would continue their entreaties until they prevailed.

"Like all other things," said the chairman, "there were two ways of doing it: it was one thing to go into the streets and rudely accost strangers, and another to give a courteous, respectful invitation, and the latter would almost invariably, if not always, be appreciated and received with kindness. Let them be satisfied that the effort was a right one, and then seek to carry it out as perfectly as possible, from right motives in the strength of Christ, and in faith that he would own and bless it, and though the world might sneer at it, and many amongst professing Christians might oppose it, it was God's work, and success would follow." (Applause.)

In this way they would promote the work of God at home, and in doing so they would also advance the work abroad, for he held that just in proportion as they prospered in their Home Mission work, so would they prosper in the Foreign Mission field. In their Home Mission operations they were now more desirous to promote Evangelistic work by means of Evangelists whose duty would be to get into personal contact with the people in the villages, and by every variety of means seek to interest them in the things that belonged to their everlasting welfare, and making preaching a subordinate part of their work. He was not there to discourage the systematic operations of the pulpit, for he believed that the ministry was a Divinely appointed institution, and he would always esteem it both a duty and a privilege to sustain it as such; but they must depend on the pew as well as the pulpit; and in this Evangelistic work they would find men who would be the pioneers of new churches in centres of populations for great good in all the regions round about. He was glad to say that the Sussex Association had that day appointed a committee of inquiry, and when they knew the real condition of the county they would be able, at the next meeting, which was to be representative of all the Churches, to propose such a scheme as would promote both the pastoral and Evangelistic departments of Christian effort, and which, by God's blessing, would lead to the happiest results. (Applause.)

The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, of Brighton; Rev. J. H. Wilson; Rev. Mr. Foyster; Mr. Fillmer, and other gentlemen, and the interest was well sustained.

THE SPECIAL SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES.—On Sunday the special Sunday evening services, held since the 28th January under the dome of St. Paul's, were brought to a close. The preacher announced for the occasion was the Rev. Dr. Thomson, preacher of Lincoln's-inn. At Westminster Abbey, on Sunday night, there was a very large congregation. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Francis Vansittart Thornton, Rector of Brown Candover, near Andover. At St. James's Hall the Rev. J. C. Harrison preached in the morning, and the Rev. E. P. Hood in the evening.

MERTHYR.—The Rev. J. T. Davies, M.A., of Spring Hill College, has accepted the pastorate of the English Independent church, Merthyr Tydfil, upon the unanimous invitation of the members and congregation. Mr. D. hopes to enter on his labours on the 1st Sunday in May.

SOUTHAMPTON.—TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. J. A. SPURGEON.—On Wednesday (this day) a testimonial is to be presented to the Rev. J. A. Spurgeon, at the Carlton Assembly Rooms. The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, of London, is to preach in the afternoon in the Above Bar Chapel, and a tea-meeting follows at the Carlton Rooms, where addresses and speeches, presided over by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, will be given. To this place the younger Mr. Spurgeon, and some 300 of his adherents, have migrated in consequence of a schism on some doctrinal points. It is in contemplation to build a new Baptist chapel in the centre of the High-street, Southampton.

BRECON INDEPENDENT COLLEGE.—The senior students of this college have received invitations from the following churches to become their respective pastors:—Mr. W. M. Davies, from the churches of Blaenycod and Penybont, Carmarthenshire; Mr. D. Davies, from Risca, Monmouthshire; Mr. D. Rowlands, B.A. (Dewi Mon), from Llanbrynmair, Montgomeryshire; Mr. R. S. Williams, from Brecon; Mr. E. Owen, from Clydach and Glais, Glamorganshire; and Mr. E. Evans, from Morriston, near Swansea. The invitations were all cordially and unanimously given, and have been accepted by the above gentlemen, who with the exception of Mr. Evans, will enter on their stated labours at the end of the present college session. Other students have received invitations, but have not yet decided on their acceptance.

LANCASHIRE CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS' PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—The 19th annual meeting was held on the 10th inst. in Grosvenor-street Chapel, Manchester, William Armitage, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair. After prayer by the Rev. James Bedall the annual report was read by the Rev. William Roseman, Ministerial Secretary; the financial report by the treasurer. The adoption of these reports was moved by the Rev. B. Slate, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Raffles, who feelingly and impressively addressed the ministers present. Those venerable fathers in the ministry have been connected with this society from its formation, and now that age and infirmities have compelled them to retire from much-loved pastorates, so long, usefully, and honourably sustained, they could consistently recommend the society to the rising ministry. It was encouraging to find, that after years of struggling, principally occasioned by brethren failing in health, and becoming dependent upon its funds before they were in a state to bear such pressure, that it is now acquiring a position increasing in the number of its beneficiary members and amount of resources. Five ministers have at present their hearts lightened and homes cheered by the aid which it affords.

HERNE BAY.—The friends of voluntary education held a meeting of a very interesting character in this town on Monday, the 29th inst., in connexion with the day-school of the Independent chapel. The parents of the children, with the friends of the school, assembled for tea at five o'clock to the number of upwards of 120, in the Brunswick Rooms, admirably suited and kindly lent for the occasion. The public meeting commenced at seven o'clock, when the large room was filled, many standing at the door unable to obtain seats. The chair was occupied by William Rutt, Esq. The Rev. Thos. Blandford made a statement with reference to the present condition of the school of a most encouraging character. Samuel Morley, Esq., and the Rev. W. J. Unwin, principal of the Homerton Training College, whence the teachers of the school have been successively obtained, ably represented the Congregational Board of Education, and with their usual power advocated its principles. The meeting was also addressed by the Rev. J. Clarke, of Whitstable. Votes of thanks were passed to the chairman, the owner of the rooms, the two gentlemen who so kindly attended from London, and to the ladies for their able assistance in connexion with the tea. The parents and friends separated highly pleased with the evening's engagements, and, it is believed, deeply convinced of their personal responsibility in connexion with the subject, and greatly strengthened and encouraged by the earnest and practical addresses to which they had listened, to sustain the education of the young by their voluntary exertions, and without the aid of the State.

MIDNIGHT MISSION MOVEMENT.—The first anniversary meeting of the friends and supporters of this movement was held on Tuesday evening, April 23rd, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Colonel Worth in the chair. Previous to the public business the friends assembled took tea together. At seven o'clock the business of the evening commenced by the secretary reading the report, which, after detailing at considerable length the origin and progress of the movement, related a number of interesting cases

in which the subjects of the movement had been restored to their friends. Meetings had been held not only in the West-end, but at the extreme east of London, in all of which the operations of the mission had proved successful in reclaiming great numbers of fallen women. The following is the general result of the meetings in London for the past year:—85 females restored to their friends; 79 sent to service; 6 married; 81 taken into the Home; and 30 left after having been received—in all 281. Meetings had also been held at Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Manchester, &c., and the number reclaimed in the provinces amounted to 233, making the total rescued 514. The total receipts from February 1, 1860, to February 1, 1861, have been 2,000*l.*, and the expenditure within a few pounds of that sum. The report, which concluded with a strong appeal for public support, was received and adopted; after which, the Revs. John Graham, Baptist Noel, and other ministers and gentlemen, addressed the meeting, which concluded with prayer. A collection was made on behalf of the mission.

Anniversary Meetings.

THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The sixty-sixth annual meeting of this chief of the religious societies connected with the Baptist denomination was held in Exeter Hall, on Thursday. The proceedings, which began at eleven o'clock and terminated at three, were of a very animated and interesting description. The platform was crowded with the leading supporters of the society, gathered from all parts of the country, and the body of the hall was well filled by a most respectable company.

Sir S. M. Peto, M.P., the treasurer of the society, presided, and stated that the income for the year was 32,384*l.*, the expenses for the same period being less by the sum of 3,299*l.* But against this there were liabilities on the China Fund of 1,320*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*; Port Elizabeth, 98*l.* 15*s.*; and acceptances not yet matured, 2,619*l.* 0*d.* 7*d.* The general receipts were larger than in any previous year; but there were still over a hundred Baptist churches in London which did not subscribe at all. He had thought it right to write a letter to each one of the pastors of these churches who did not subscribe—(hear, hear)—and they would also be waited on by a gentleman of the society specially appointed. (Cheers.) Sir Morton alluded to the forcible suppression by the Spanish Government of the mission at Fernando Po, and recounted the steps which had been taken to prevail upon the Spanish authorities to grant some compensation to the society on account of the expulsion of their missionaries and the loss of mission property. On the 23rd of the present month, a letter was received by the committee from the Foreign-office, in which Lord John Russell stated that a despatch had been received from her Majesty's Minister at Madrid, stating that the Spanish Government had agreed to pay the sum of 1,000*l.* to the society as a final settlement of their claims on account of their expulsion from Fernando Po in 1858. The announcement was greeted by the meeting with loud and general cheering.

The report, which was read by the lay secretary, Mr. E. B. UNDERHILL, gave a detailed account of the society's operations, showing that both in the East and West India large additions had been made to the membership of the churches during the year. Allusion was also made to the recent mission of Mr. Underhill and the Rev. J. T. Brown to the West Indies, and to the satisfactory nature of their reports. In Jamaica it was stated the churches have 20,000 members, and 2,000 candidates for membership at the present time. The coloured people contribute 8,000*l.* a-year for the support of their religious institutions, being 8*s.* 2*d.* a head for all the members. The ministers are assisted by a body of deacons and leaders, about 700 in number. There is, in the judgment of the deputation, an absolute necessity for a larger supply of ministers, both native and European, to reach the people in their mountain abodes, to look after the wanderers and the sick, to gather the young in Bible-classes, and to extend the Gospel to districts becoming occupied by an increasing population.

Impressed with these views, the committee have given their assent to the recommendations of their deputation, which, while, on the one hand, comparatively inexpensive in character, will not in the least degree trench on the independence or scriptural rights of the churches. They will encourage in every way the improvement and formation of an indigenous ministry, will assist in the enlargement of the usefulness of the institution at Calabar, and encourage the settlement of a few European brethren as pastors of the larger churches, capable of supporting the ministers of the Word from their own resources.

In British India their progress had been very remarkable, hundred of converts having been made from heathenism by the Baptist missionaries alone. In Baggerunge the committee report that in several instances converts have been added to the fold. Scattered over nearly sixty villages, fifteen churches bear testimony to the power of Divine grace, four hundred and fifty persons walk in the enjoyment of Christian ordinances, rescued from the foulness and sins of idolatry, while a Christian community of about two thousand souls has been gathered from among the heathen. Similarly in Jessore, a numerous body of Christians is being formed. In the city of Delhi, the report says "the work continues in all its strength." More than a hundred adult persons have been baptized professing their faith in Christ, during the year. The converts there since the mutiny now number 250, and are organized into churches. Two native chapels

have been erected and opened, and a third is in progress. From several of the other large cities similar results are reported. In Agra nineteen have been baptized on a profession of their faith in Christ, and become members of the native church. Of these the larger part are converts from heathenism, and include about half-a-dozen Sikhs. On the whole (says the report), Government deals less unfairly with the Christian faith it professes. It has relaxed the rule with regard to the Christian action of its servants in the discharge of their official duties, whether in the school or the camp; continues actively to discourage the performance of the inhuman rites and austerities which Hindooism fosters and approves; and shows itself more sincerely desirous to open the country to every useful influence, commercial or otherwise, which may tend to the elevation of its subjects. Special reference was made in the committee's report to the commission appointed by the Governor-General to inquire into the relations of the ryot with the planters of indigo. Mr. Sale, one of the Baptist missionaries, served on the commission, and the committee say:—

The inquiry extended over three months. The essence of the report presented to the Government is, that the complaints of the ryots, and the statements of the missionaries with regard to them are well founded; that the cultivation of indigo on the present system is both unprofitable and irksome, and not seldom unjust to the cultivator; and that the peasantry of Bengal have exhibited great patience in so long fulfilling, or trying to fulfil, what on their part is proved to have been generally an unfair contract.

With respect to China it was stated that one of their missionaries, Mr. Kloekers, accompanied by the Rev. Griffith John, of the London Mission, and two Chinese gentlemen, penetrated to Nankin itself, the seat of the Government of the Celestial King, as the head of the Revolutionists is called.

They were welcomed both by the chiefs and the people. There they obtained a document of the utmost importance. As they left, they received an edict, written in the usual Imperial style, on yellow silk with the vermilion pencil, giving all Christian missionaries permission to travel in every part of the six provinces over which the sway of the Celestial King extends, to settle in the cities, to erect chapel and school-houses, and in every way to spread the doctrines of the Christian faith. In Nankin every idol is destroyed, and the temples are razed to the ground; there is but one exception—the temple spared has been converted into a Christian house of prayer. Sixteen churches had been built; and all the acts of the Government tended to repress idolatry in every form, together with the use of alcoholic drinks, opium, and tobacco.

The Rev. R. ROBERTS, a deputation from the Wesleyan Missionary Society, moved the first resolution, acknowledging the goodness of God in the success of the society, and expressing sympathy with the sufferers from the famine in Northern India.

The Rev. T. C. PAGE, late of Madras, in seconding the motion, gave an interesting account of his labours in connection with the East Indians, and especially among the Eurasians or half-castes, who ought, he thought, to be made the special objects of missionary effort.

The Rev. J. SALE, late of Calcutta, gave some interesting details in connection with his ministry in that city and neighbourhood. He had served upon the commission of inquiry into the condition of the Bengalee ryots and the indigo planters, and could testify the truthfulness of the report which that body had recently presented to the public. He believed that report would do much towards securing for the poor man in India those rights of which he had been long deprived.

The Rev. H. WILKINSON, from Orissa, followed, in a long and interesting address, illustrative of the modes of thinking and manners and customs and real moral condition of the Hindoos, and of the peculiar difficulties which Christian missionaries had to encounter, and was succeeded by

The Rev. PAXTON HOOD, who delivered a fervid and eloquent speech on the general subject of missions.

The meeting separated at three o'clock.

BAPTIST MISSION TO CHINA.—The first annual meeting of the mission to China, originating with the friends and supporters of the Baptist Missionary Society, was held on Wednesday, April 17th, at John-street Chapel, Bedford-row. There was a numerous attendance. The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel occupied the chair. Mr. E. B. Underhill explained that 2,000*l.* had been collected to begin the present mission, and two missionaries had been sent out. During the past year 400*l.* had been added to the fund, and the treasurer had now in hand 1,300*l.*; but much more than this was wanted to carry out the purpose of the committee, which was the moderate one of adding six missionaries to the two already engaged. The Chairman, in the course of a long speech, spoke with considerable approbation of the rebels at Nankin, and explained that the chief and several of those about him had been under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. Roberts, an American Missionary at Canton. Every idol at Nankin had been destroyed, and the rebels were anxious for the presence of European missionaries. It was computed that the number of genuine converts to Christianity in China was not less than 1,200. The Rev. S. Manning, of Frome, moved a resolution on the subject, which was seconded by the Rev. J. Taylor, from Ningpo, who gave an elaborate sketch of missionary work in China, and told of the treatment which he and a colleague had received while engaged in distributing a portion of the million New Testaments, subscribed for by the British public a few years ago at the instance of the late Rev. J. A. James—at Tsungming. He believed that the population of China was at least 400

millions of people. According to the census of the Empire, which was taken every year for Governmental purposes, it was 404 millions. One out of every three persons on the face of the earth was a Chinese. The Rev. W. Landels, in an eloquent speech, moved a resolution approving of the acts and design of the committee, and said it would be a disgrace to the Baptist denomination if they did not at once provide the funds necessary for the six additional missionaries. The Rev. G. W. Lewis seconded the resolution, which was also carried. The Rev. J. H. Hinton said he was for religious liberty in China as well as in Europe, and therefore he could not regard with pleasure the destruction of the idols at Nankin, before the people were convinced of the error of idol worship.

BIBLE TRANSLATION SOCIETY.—The twenty-first annual meeting of this society was held in the Kingsgate-street Chapel, Holborn, on the evening of Thursday, the 18th ult., the Rev. Dr. Acworth, of Bradford, in the chair. The Rev. W. W. Evans read extracts from the report, from which it appeared that since the commencement of its operations the society had contributed 41,396*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* towards the circulation of the Scriptures. During the past year the committee had voted 1,450*l.* towards the work of translation, being an increase of 200*l.* over the sum voted for the same purpose during the preceding year. The Rev. J. Wenger, of Calcutta, moved the first resolution. The Rev. T. E. Fuller, who was announced as grandson of the late Rev. Andrew Fuller, delivered an interesting speech on missions. He expressed a conviction that the nations of the earth would not be converted till a purer spirit of self-sacrifice was poured out upon British Christians. The Rev. J. C. Pike, the Rev. J. C. Page, the Rev. J. P. Carey, and E. B. Underhill, Esq., subsequently addressed the meeting.

BAPTIST IRISH SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held in the Metropolitan Tabernacle on Tuesday evening, April 23rd; Richard Harris, Esq., in the chair. The chairman was supported by the Revs. Thos. Thomas, D.D., Pontypool; Arthur Mursell, J. E. Millard, and C. H. Spurgeon; Sir Morton Peto, M.P., H. Kellsall, Esq., Rochdale; Mr. Deputy Postmaster, H. Hinton, Esq., &c. &c. Upwards of 2,000 persons were present. The report stated that the spiritual good resulting from the labours of the society had been much greater in the past than in previous years, and its future prospects were highly encouraging. New chapels had been built and churches established in various districts in the north of Ireland; some of these were to a great extent self-supporting. The general income for the past year was 2,224*l.*; the expenditure, 2,168*l.*; the balance in hand, 57*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* In addition to this, 602*l.* had been contributed to a special service fund recently established; 552*l.* of this had been expended, and 49*l.* remained in hand. The chairman said he had visited Ireland, and testified to the greatly increased life and energy which were being developed among the Baptist churches there. Addresses were delivered by the Revs. J. E. Millard, F. Edwards, of Leeds, Arthur Mursell, and C. H. Spurgeon.

BAPTIST TRACT SOCIETY.—The annual meeting was held last evening at Exeter Hall; Major R. Campbell in the chair. The attendance was small. The chairman having addressed a few observations to the meeting, the secretary read the report, which was of great length, containing extracts from reports of ministers and missionaries in the East and West Indies, many of which were of an interesting nature. The report then went on to detail the operations of the society during the year, the number of tracts distributed at home and abroad, the moneys granted to the various districts, &c. After the report was received and adopted, the meeting was addressed by the Rev. H. Betts, of Bradford; Dr. Wassell, of Bath; Rev. A. Wiberg, of Stockholm; Rev. M. Middleditch, secretary of the Irish Society; and the Rev. S. J. Anderson, of Bethesda Chapel, St. Luke's.

UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCHES.—MISSIONARY SERVICES IN LONDON.—The great annual meeting was held on the 22nd ult., at Exeter Hall, which was crowded in every part. The proceedings were most interesting and enthusiastic. Alderman and Sheriff Abbiss presided. The Rev. R. Bushell, the secretary, read the report, from which it appeared that great progress had been made during the year. The Connexion has 54,276 members, 4,094 candidates for membership, 186 itinerant preachers, 2,585 local preachers, 902 chapels, 425 preaching-rooms, 860 Sunday-schools, 15,962 Sunday-school teachers, and 105,951 Sunday-scholars; 55 home circuits had been assisted to support their ministers, and as several important enterprises have been entered on by the Foreign Missionary Committee, more money is needed, although the income for the past year had been 7,437*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, in an admirable and characteristic speech, moved the first resolution. He rejoiced that Africa had been selected for the labours of the society, as he knew of only one darker spot on all our world, but that was darker than blackness: he referred to South America. He exhorted Christian young men of ability, upon whom the Lord had laid the burden of souls, to offer themselves for the mission field; and affirmed that, but for a positive call to remain at home, which he thought he had, he would offer himself for China. R. Charles, Esq., seconded the resolution, which passed *nem. con.* The Rev. Marmaduke Miller, of Heywood, moved the second resolution. The Rev. John Guttridge, of Manchester, seconded the resolution. He said the society had not been unmindful of the claims of home, but had been engaged in helping to raise the de-

graded and darkened both here and elsewhere. He rejoiced in the prospects of the society, and asked for it a little time, that it might breathe freely, live healthily, and labour heartily. The collection was then made, which amounted to about 60l. The Revs. R. Eckett, W. Reed, J. Colman, and Dr. Heather, of Ireland, subsequently, in brief speeches, addressed the meeting, the interest of which was sustained to the close.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.—The 103rd annual meeting of this charity took place on Friday, at the London Tavern. Mr. T. M. Coombs, the treasurer, presided. The report stated that the number of children in the school January 1st, 1861, was 264—viz., 181 boys and 83 girls, making a total of 1,970 who had received the benefits of the institution since it was established in 1758. Sixty would be admitted during the present year. The income of the year was 9,778l. 19s. 3d. The ordinary expenditure exceeded the ordinary income by 419l. 10s. 10d. The whole of the 10,000l. for enlarging the school building has been raised, and the last account paid. The president, vice-presidents, committees, and officers, were chosen, and a special vote of thanks was presented to Mr. J. Soul, who has been for twenty-one years the efficient secretary of the charity. The election was then proceeded with, and resulted in the selection of thirty out of a list of 105 candidates. At the next election in October thirty children will be again admitted.

THE LADIES' SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the friends and supporters of this association took place in the Hanover-square Rooms on Tuesday. The Bishop of Oxford presided. The report showed that the progress made was far from what was desired, owing to the want of funds. There had during the past year been forty-one new members enrolled, making a total of 208 now upon the list. Owing to the smallness of the funds, it was impossible to carry on satisfactorily the branch establishments of the association. In all 138,000 tracts had been circulated throughout the country by the aid of the clergy and other friends of the association, while on the Continent similar steps had been taken. Many of the evils in the homes of the working classes arose from ignorance either of the landlord or the tenant. The committee were endeavouring to establish baths and washhouses and lending libraries, as well as a fund for providing healthy amusements for poor children. The subscriptions during the year had been 91l., and the donations 79l., and the total expenditure had been 259l. The report concluded by an earnest appeal for further aid. The chairman having addressed the meeting, Mr. Thomas Hughes moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Dr. Lankester and carried unanimously. The Earl of Shaftesbury then moved a resolution, approving of the objects of the institution, which was seconded by the Rev. Baldwin Brown, and carried unanimously. The Bishop of London then moved a resolution, stating the want of sanitary knowledge in the country, and the necessity for the extension of the branch associations in the kingdom. Dr. Waller Lewis seconded the resolution, which was carried, and the meeting was addressed by other speakers.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Thursday the LORD CHANCELLOR laid on the table the amendments he proposed to move in the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill. Lord CHILMSFORD said that the amendments which he intended to propose were not confined entirely to details.

Lord LYTTELTON's Leases, &c., by Incumbents Restriction Bill was read a second time. The object of this measure is to remedy a practice that prevails among some incumbents of granting and leasing out for lives and long terms the lands belonging to the benefice. These grants were often made in consideration of large fines at nominal annual rents, to the prejudice of the next incumbents.

The Post-office Savings-banks Bill, after some preliminary conversation, was passed through committee.

The other orders of the day being disposed of, their lordships adjourned at twenty minutes past six o'clock.

On Friday, Lord LYVEDEN presented a petition from the inhabitants of Calcutta, complaining of the present system of government in India, and Bengal especially. The noble lord raised an interesting discussion on the whole question of Indian policy, in which Earl De Grey, the Earl of Ellenborough, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Duke of Argyll, and Earl Grey took part.

Their lordships adjourned at twenty-five minutes past six o'clock.

On Monday, in answer to the Earl of Malmesbury, Lord WODEHOUSE, expressing his deep regret at the outbreak of civil war in America, said that her Majesty's Government had come to the conclusion to obtrude no counsel or advice on the Government of America, and had so instructed our Minister.

The Queen's Prison Bill was read a second time.

The Post-office Savings Banks Bill was read a third time and passed, after some discussion.

The Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (Ireland) Bill passed through committee.

The House adjourned at a quarter-past six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS BILL.

On Wednesday, on going into committee on the University Elections Bill, the object of which is to enable votes to be given by letter,

Sir G. G. Lewis said that although, owing to the

scattered character of the constituency, there was some inconvenience in the mode of conducting elections at universities, yet on the whole he thought that the system was not so defective as to justify an innovation like that proposed. The bill as it was drawn seemed to him not well adapted to carry out its object, and he should suggest its being referred to a select committee.

After some discussion the bill was referred to a select committee.

NONCONFORMISTS' BURIAL BILL.

Petitions in favour of the Nonconformists' Burial Bill were presented by Sir S. M. Peto (108), from Protestant Dissenters residing in various parts of the kingdom; by Lord Henley, from Long Buckley, Towcester, and Norton, Northamptonshire; by Mr. W. E. Forster, from Protestant Dissenters of Sion Chapel, Bradford; from Mr. Wyld, from the parish of Lanivet, Cornwall; by Mr. Wykeham-Martin (3), from Rochester and Chatham; by Sir G. Lewis, from Baptist congregation at Bwicksarnan, in Radnorshire; by the Hon. Colonel W. Coke, from Dissenters of Wymondham, Norfolk, and Mattishall, Ingham, Aylsham, and Norwich; and by several other members. A great many petitions, chiefly from clergymen, were presented against the bill.

Sir S. M. Peto moved the second reading of his bill, the object of which is to allow Dissenters to be interred in churchyards, the ceremonial of burial to be performed according to their own forms; and to take away the power from clergymen of the Established Church of preventing such interments. He found that in India, in the United States of America, in Canada, Nova Scotia, the Bahamas, the Cape of Good Hope, in Scotland, and in Ireland, no difficulties had arisen from the adoption of a system of burial such as that proposed in the bill. In Ireland, under the 5th of George IV., cap. 25, the practice was simply to inform the sexton that the attendance of the clergyman of the Church of England was not required, and the friends of the deceased might have their own clergyman or that of any other denomination to perform the funeral service. If no inconvenience followed in such cases, surely the House would not refuse to Dissenters that measure of justice which he now asked in their behalf. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman then referred in detail to several cases, with a view to show that he did not bring forward a mere sentimental grievance.

He did not move in this matter at the suggestion of the Church Liberation Society; he was not a member of that body, and, although a Nonconformist, he had never taken an active part in any agitation against the Church, which had made progress and deserved to do so, as she had exerted herself largely for the benefit of the people. But he did not think the Dissenters, in calling for the removal of these disabilities, asked more than they were entitled to do. Even Churchmen themselves might object. He knew of a churchwarden who strongly objected to the system of sponsorship at baptism in the Church of England, and would not have his children baptized according to that form; and that Churchman would be denied burial for his dead child under the present system. The real working of this bill would be, not in large towns, where there were cemeteries and unconsecrated ground perfectly accessible to Dissenters, but in the rural districts, where there was no chance of any disturbance. He assured the House the object of the bill was not the achievement of a Nonconformist victory, but, in the name of Christian charity and public sympathy, he called on them to read the bill a second time.

Sir W. HEATHCOTE said the question was whether this bill would not create greater evils than were complained of. The grievance alleged, as he understood it, was, not that Nonconformists, as such, were excluded from the burial-grounds of the Church of England, but that a certain portion were excluded on grounds which would exclude members of the Church of England; and the remedy proposed was, to hand over to all sects the use of the burial-grounds for the performance of any sort of ceremony, and the employment of any sort of language. If the House did what the hon. baronet desired them to do, they would give to the Nonconformist a more complete right in respect of burial than was possessed by the Churchman, whose right was now a provisional and qualified one. The bill, he contended, had an aggressive character throughout. Did anybody suppose that if the churchyards were thus dealt with the churches would be long left free from interference?

It would be very difficult indeed—and the hon. member for Birmingham seemed rejoicing at the prospect (laughter)—to draw a distinction in principle between the two cases. He called upon the House, however, not to take a step in this direction, and, in order to afford to hon. members an opportunity of expressing their opinion, he would move that the bill be read a second time that day six months. (Hear, hear.)

Lord HENLEY observed that he had at first regarded the bill in the same light as Sir W. Heathcote; but upon looking into its provisions and inquiring into the circumstance he had been led to support it. He explained the reasons, and referred to cases which had influenced him in coming to this conclusion. It was probable the Dissenters in the rural districts would long continue to pay Church-rates, and the least return we could make was to allow of their making a proper and devout use of that to the maintenance of which we compelled them to contribute. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HUBBARD said that if a bill had been introduced for turning the monarchy into a republic, or for enabling Cardinal Wiseman to officiate in Westminster Abbey, it could not be more inimical to the constitution of Church and State than this measure. ("Oh!") In every way the bill was objectionable.

It invaded the freehold of the parish clergyman, encroached on the rights of the Church as an ecclesiastical corporation, infringed on her rules and discipline, and affronted the doctrines which she held. (Hear, hear.) The hon. baronet (Sir S. M. Peto), referring to the last census, said he did all this on behalf of the Dissenters, who now formed a majority of the population.

To what census did he refer? No religious census had been taken in this country. One was, indeed, proposed last year, but it was utterly repudiated by the Dissenters themselves. (Hear, hear.) No doubt, there existed what purported to be a statistical return of the religious accommodation afforded in England, but that document was not sanctioned by the Census Bill passed in this House. The Registrar-General said it was prepared in obedience to the instructions of the Government, but on inquiry the Home Secretary had stated that there were no instructions of which a copy could be found. The religious statistical returns which had been referred to were wholly unreliable, and were not to be accepted as proving that the Nonconformists were in a majority in Great Britain. By the latest returns of the Registrar-General it appeared that the marriages celebrated in churches of the Establishment amounted to 128,000, while the marriages celebrated in other places amounted to 28,000, or 82 and 18 per cent. respectively. The scholars in Church of England schools were 1,187,000, against 362,000 in schools of all other denominations. In workhouses it appeared that 60,000 of the inmates were members of the Church of England, against 12,000 of all other denominations. He therefore thought it was preposterous to talk of Dissenters as forming the majority of the nation.

But even of the minority all were not clients of the hon. baronet. The Wesleyans were not, for their baptism was admitted by the Church, and their dead were admitted to burial in the churchyard. Even of the particular body with which the hon. baronet was connected, only the unbaptized were excluded. The bill, he thought, too, was unconstitutional, as it would interfere with the discipline of the Church of England, which was, for all national purposes, the representative of Christianity in this kingdom. But what would be the consequences of this bill? Although the hon. baronet had taken up this bill upon his own responsibility, yet it must be remembered that it had been approved by the Liberation Society, whose objects were too well known to need repetition.

Sir G. Lewis observed that since the passing of the Irish Act it could not be said that there was any constitutional or fundamental objection to the second reading of this bill. The precise nature of the grievance complained of could only be understood by attending to the state of the law, which gave to parishioners a common right to be buried in the parish churchyard, and the clergyman was bound to perform the services of the Church over the body, with three exceptions, one of which was in the case of persons unbaptized. This exception was not confined to Nonconformists. The Church of England recognised their baptism; it had been so decided by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. But there was one class of Dissenters who held the tenet of adult baptism, and by the operation of the Rubric (which had the force of an Act of Parliament) they were liable to be excluded. He thought that clergymen should not be astute, overnice, or rigid in their criticism upon this point; nevertheless, he felt a difficulty in assenting to a measure which went far beyond the Irish Act. The grievance was of a limited character, and he was not prepared to give his vote for so extensive a change that would throw open churchyards to all sects indiscriminately.

Lord R. CECIL said the Baptists and the Quakers alone had a grievance to complain of, and he agreed with the right hon. baronet in dealing with the case of Baptists' children clergymen acted unwisely in scrutinising too minutely the fact of baptism. (Hear, hear.) But what did the bill do?

It threw open all churchyards to all kinds of persons, some of whom adopted ceremonies with which the public generally were not acquainted. What was the mode of celebrating a Jew's funeral or a Quaker's funeral? He believed that there were Parades in London, and the custom of those people was to bury their dead by burning. (A laugh.) If the bill were passed, it was not impossible that Cardinal Wiseman might celebrate mass in Westminster Abbey, because a right was given to any one to celebrate a funeral service; but the place where it was to be performed was not expressed, and it was known to all that the chief portion of the Roman Catholic funeral service took place within the church before proceeding to the grave.

This bill was one of the attempts of the Dissenters to destroy the Church of England.

Mr. BRIGHT thought that if ever the Church of England should be overthrown, he did not believe it would be by any attempt of the Nonconformists, but rather by the growth of religious zeal within its own borders, and by the differences of opinion in it coming to a crisis—differences that they all knew extensively prevailed. (Hear, hear.) He saw no objection to giving the Church of England and its clergy all the securities in this matter given by the Irish Act, and he thought the House should not refuse to read the bill a second time for the purpose of making it in the committee more like the Irish Act. It was not the intention of his hon. friend to do anything to sap the National Church. Was that great institution so tottering and insecure that it could not let a Baptist labourer be buried in his own churchyard, without leading to the dire evils at which the noble lord had pointed? By adopting the measure they would prevent what had often been a disgrace, not only to the Church, but to religion itself.

Mr. NEWDEGATE did not think the bill would remedy the existing grievances. Unless the law

were maintained the Roman Catholics, who held the Established Church to be an intruder, and considered their consecration of the older churches and churchyards as still valid, would obtain the right of performing their services in them. Their processions would be legalised; and those processions would give rise to disturbances and disorder.

Mr. BUXTON believed the preponderance of opinion was favourable to the bill. Except in the larger towns, Dissenters had no burial grounds. He thought it a cruel thing that the friends of the dead should be debarred from having the rites of their religion performed over the body. Clergymen of the Established Church, unless by a breach of their obligations, and something like perjury, could not read the Church Service over the unbaptized. Experience had shown that in Ireland and Scotland no evil arose from the performances of other religious services than that of the Church in the churchyards; and if it did not occur in Ireland, it need not be apprehended in England.

Mr. WALPOLE observed that it was a *minimum* of grievance sought to be remedied, which did not affect Dissenters only, and the remedy required two sorts of provisions, unless the Act of Uniformity were repealed. The grievance, such as it was, was disappearing daily by the establishment of cemeteries. The House was asked to go into committee to cut out every one of the clauses of the bill and introduce another bill.

Mr. BAINES recommended Sir M. Peto to withdraw the bill, and prepare another not open to the same objections. His hon. friend had peculiar claims to consideration on this matter. He had, at his own expense, rebuilt the parish church on his own estate, and yet in the existing state of the law it was possible that one of his own children might be refused burial in the graveyard of that church. (Hear.)

Sir M. PETO said he was willing to accept this suggestion and withdraw his bill, with a view of re-introducing it in another shape, if the hon. baronet opposite would withdraw his amendment. If he persisted with it, however, he had no alternative but to go to a division.

Sir W. HEATHCOTE said he must decline to withdraw his amendment.

Sir G. GREY had come down to the House prepared to vote against the bill; but, if the amendment were forced to a division, he should withdraw from the House without voting at all.

Mr. DISRAELI had never been more surprised than by the observations which had just fallen from the right hon. baronet. He expected to hear him announce that the Government were ready to undertake the duty which belonged to them of bringing in a bill which the House could deliberately consider and probably sanction. Instead, however, of making a proposal which would guide the House in the difficult situation in which it was placed, the right hon. baronet most unreasonably asked the hon. member for Oxford University to withdraw his amendment, so that the hon. member for Finsbury might have another opportunity of showing how unskilfully and unsatisfactorily he could deal with this question. (Hear, hear.)

The House then divided, when the numbers were—

For the second reading	...	155
Against it	...	236
Majority	...	—81

The bill was consequently lost.

The House shortly after adjourned.

THE DUKE OF MODENA AND AUSTRIA.

On Thursday, in reply to Mr. Griffith, Lord J. RUSSELL said it was true the Austrian Government continued to harbour and maintain the troops of the ex-Duke of Modena upon the Venetian territory. Government had lately received assurances from the Austrian Government that there was no intention on their part to make aggression on the Italian territory. Of course, the troops of the Duke of Modena being on the Austrian territory was only a protest on the part of Austria against the transfer of the territories of the Archdukes to the King of Italy. He could not say that this was a menace, but it was, no doubt, unsatisfactory that two opposing claims should exist.

IRON-CASED VESSELS.

In reply to Mr. Knightley, Lord C. PAGET said the question of iron-cased ships was at this moment under the serious consideration of the Board of Admiralty, and a commission had been appointed with the view of ascertaining the best description of iron that could be used in their construction.

In reply to Mr. Bentinck, Mr. GIBSON said he had had a deputation from the engine drivers of the railways, complaining that they were overworked. He referred them to their employers, stating that the Government could not interfere with the labour of adults. He had heard with astonishment of the long hours which the men said they worked.

THE BUDGET.—THE ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The adjourned debate, on going into committee of Ways and Means for the purpose of considering the financial measures of the Government, was then resumed by

Mr. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, who adverted to the present critical state of Europe, with the view of showing that no taxes ought to be remitted which did not press heavily upon the community. The estimates showed that the right hon. gentleman was far too sanguine, and they were likely to fall short of the expenditure. In fact, the Budget was a pure experiment not likely to receive approval from any one; for even the regular supporters of the Government confessed that it was based upon political rather than financial considerations; that it was in-

tended to conciliate a small and noisy, but not influential party in that House, and more especially the hon. member for Birmingham. He (Mr. S. Fitzgerald) contended that to frame a financial statement upon such grounds as these, was utterly unworthy of an English Government, and was calculated to destroy the character of our public men. He contended that the estimated surplus was fallacious, and that the House was pledged to abolish the Income-tax, but it was not pledged to abolish the paper-duty.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON said the Government did not complain that their proposals were submitted to a most searching investigation; but there was this great difference amongst hon. gentlemen opposite. The hon. baronet (the member for Stamford) was satisfied with the estimates of Excise and Customs, but the hon. gentleman who had just spoken said they were too sanguine, and that the Government was leading the House into reckless remission of taxation. He (Mr. Milner Gibson) would maintain that they were honest estimates, made by the heads of the revenue departments; and he was convinced that they would have been just the same if the right hon. gentleman the member for Bucks had filled the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer. The hon. member for Horsham asked for explanations with respect to the Chinese indemnity. The hon. member not only disputed the estimates of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which had been based upon official information, with respect to the Customs and Excise of the United Kingdom, but he also attempted from his own sources of information to give them an estimate of the Chinese customs houses. With all due deference, he (Mr. Gibson) preferred to take the estimates of Lord Elgin and Baron Gros to those of the hon. gentleman. This indemnity was to be divided between the Government and the merchants. The Government, basing its opinion upon the judgment of those only who were competent to form one, believed that it was justified in expecting to receive this moderate sum of 750,000*l.* He would next reply to the gloomy anticipations of the hon. baronet (the member for Stamford) with respect to the prospects of trade. The hon. baronet said that the Board of Trade returns for the two first months of the present year showed a decrease of 16 per cent.

The value of the exports for the first three months of the present year was now known, and although the returns still showed a small decrease as compared with 1860, they were not unfavourable. Taking March alone there was an increase in the declared value of the exports for the month of 557,000*l.* (Cheers.) The hon. gentleman also complained of the falling off in the imports; but the returns for March were most favourable. The shipping returns for the first quarter of 1861 showed that the total tonnage entered and cleared was 4,299,027 tons, against 3,914,623 tons in the corresponding period of 1860. The returns of British shipping during the same time in 1861 were 2,553,511 tons, against 2,450,150 tons in 1860; thus showing that the foreign and British shipping had increased. (Cheers.) These returns would show that the Government was justified in the calculations which it made. Now, the Government having this surplus at its disposal, was bound to propose a remission of taxation; and, after the declaration of the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Disraeli), hon. gentlemen opposite would see, if they were placed in the position of the Government, that it would have been absurd in them not to have proposed the repeal of the paper-duty. He was told, "Oh! but if you take it off, you cannot put it on again." But why could they not put it on again? Because it was felt that the benefits of the repeal would be so great that the country would not submit to it. (Hear.) Again, they were told that it was a permanent tax, but was it forgotten that the House had decided that the paper-duty should not be a permanent tax? He believed that the repeal of this duty would greatly benefit the agricultural classes in the products whose consumption it would increase, in the employment which it would create in the country districts, and in the value which it would give to property. It was ridiculous to assume that it would only benefit the penny newspapers.

In conclusion, he reiterated his firm and honest conviction that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had made a wise and adequate provision for the financial requirements of the year, and on this ground, and having no practical amendment before the House, he did ask hon. gentlemen opposite to go into committee, and proceed with the resolutions.

They have been well considered. The scheme must be taken as a whole—embracing, no doubt, imposition and remission—but, viewing it as a whole, I believe that it is a proper and adequate mode for providing for the financial necessities of the year, and for giving remission in that direction where it will be most beneficial to the interests of the country. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. BALL advocated the remission of the malt-tax; Mr. MARSH thought the repeal of the paper-duty would be a greater boon than that of tea, and showed in detail the advantages which had arisen from the removal of excise duties on leather, glass, bricks, &c., in the last thirty-eight years.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Farrar, Mr. Dutton, Lord Ingestre, Mr. Pease, Mr. Horsfall, Mr. Vansittart, Mr. Hamilton, and Major Parker.

Mr. CAIRD said that the price of wheat was now 16*s.* per quarter less than it was in 1854-55-56 and the beginning of 1857; and he ventured to say that the expenditure for bread in this country during the last three years was 60,000,000*l.* less than in the three previous years to which he had just referred. (Hear, hear.) Since the beginning of August we had imported of foreign wheat and flour nearly a million quarters per month; so that for the next four months, with a much diminished importation, we should be able to go on without any great pressure upon the food of the people. (Hear, hear.) From the greater breadth of land sown with barley

this year, he thought a larger revenue might be expected from the malt and spirit duties than the Chancellor of the Exchequer had calculated on. He believed the repeal of the paper-duty would, indirectly, give a stimulus to the cultivation of one kind of land—the heavy clays, the only soil that had not improved in value since the abolition of the corn laws. It would increase the demand for straw, as a raw material for paper.

Mr. MOFFAT had very great doubts as to the accuracy of the estimates in the budget, and whether there was a surplus of revenue. He dwelt upon the glaring failure of the small taxes upon commercial operations imposed last year, as affording ground for the doubts he had expressed, and suggested other reasons for questioning the existence of a surplus. Of the 750,000*l.* expected from China he believed, if justice was done, not 100,000*l.* would find its way into the Exchequer. If taxation was to be remitted, it was, he said, the duty of the Government to prove that there was a surplus.

Mr. WHITESIDE insinuated that the budget was concocted for no other purpose but to repeal the paper-duty, and everything was made to accommodate itself to that result. Out of a deficit, a declining revenue, and a permanent remission of taxation, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had to create a surplus. As to the resolution pledging the House to the remission of the paper-duty, the House groaned under resolutions of the same kind, relating to the income-tax, tea and sugar, and so on. He objected to the comprehending the repeal as well as the reimposition of duties in one bill, as it was intended to prevent the other House from considering practically the question of the paper-duty. On the whole he characterised the budget as essentially a dishonest one, and expressed his belief that the House would come to that conclusion.

Mr. HALIBURTON indulged in some severe but very general criticisms on the financial plan. Applying the word "insolence" to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that gentleman rose to order, and the Speaker pronouncing the word unparliamentary, Mr. Haliburton withdrew it, and apologised.

Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE stated that the question before the House was one of confidence; and whether the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer as to the existence of a surplus, or the denial which had been given to that assertion, was to prevail. Assuming the fact of a surplus, the point was what taxes were to be remitted, and there was no doubt that the income-tax had the first claim. As to the next claim, he would have preferred a reduction of the tea and sugar duties but for the constitutional question and the honour and dignity of the House being involved in the repeal of the paper-duty.

It is not that "noisy party" to which reference has been made, but it is hon. gentlemen opposite—it is you, the remnants of a past age (cries of "Oh, oh," and cheers), who are endeavouring to keep up this quarrel between the two Houses of Parliament. (Cheers.) I am prepared for one, to support the Government in their proposal to repeal the paper-duty. We have got into such a position that we ought to be grateful to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for giving us an opportunity of finally settling the question. But what has been the course pursued by the Opposition? I am at once surprised and puzzled by the tactics of the hon. gentlemen on the other side. I listened to the speech of the hon. member for Huntingdon on Monday night with the respect due to his great commercial position and to his acknowledged legislative ability. He examined the budget in all its aspects, and he spoke of it in somewhat remarkable terms, for he said it was "neither safe, wise, politic, nor even honest to the country." (Cheers from the Opposition.) Well, if you agree with the hon. member in that statement, why are you content to play the rather shabby part in which you are now engaged? (Cheers.) Why don't you come boldly forward and meet the budget with a direct negative? (Continued cheering.) Why are you endeavouring to follow the course which you pursued last year in the case of the Reform Bill? Do you suppose you can defeat the budget by talking it out of the House? (Cheers.)

The noble lord the member for Huntingdonshire was quite shocked at the very idea of the budget, and denied that there was a surplus; but he proposed no amendment. The enthusiastic member for Mallow was more violent in his language; he called the budget a "vile" budget, and told us he "abhorred" it; but he sat down without moving a negative resolution.

To-night we have had the same game played over again. We have been addressed by the hon. member for Cambridgeshire, of whom I may say, continuing my quotation from the "Ode on the Passions":—

With woful measures, wan despair—
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled,
A solemn, strange, and mingled air,
'Twas sad by fits, by starts 'twas wild.

(Great laughter.) That, in fact, is an epitome of most of the arguments we have heard from the other side. If hon. gentlemen opposite deny that there is a surplus—if they say, with the hon. member for Huntingdon, that the budget is "neither safe, wise, politic, nor honest"—they are not justified in contenting themselves with a mere display of words. Their proper course is to come boldly forward with a vote of no-confidence. (Cheers.)

He hoped the Chancellor of the Exchequer would not take back his budget.

I hope he is prepared, with that firmness of purpose which distinguishes him, and which does honour both to him and to the President of the Board of Trade, to proceed with his budget, and to divide the House upon it even if it should come to a vote of no-confidence. (Hear, hear.)

The right hon. and learned member for Dublin University had addressed some words to the Chancellor of the Exchequer which were worthy of consideration.

With him I say it is not sufficient that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should come down and read lectures to

the House upon its extravagance, (Cheers.) Unless the Government, from whichever side of the House it may be taken, is prepared to initiate great measures of reduction in expenditure, the country will not be satisfied with any budget which may be submitted to Parliament. The estimates must be reformed, and if the Chancellor of the Exchequer is not prepared to follow out a wise and wholesome plan of retrenchment, his budget will be regarded by the public as a delusion and a deceit. (Cheers.)

After some observations from Major Edwards, Mr. MAQUIR said that, as a newspaper proprietor, his interest was opposed to the repeal of the paper-duty, and therefore he was impartial in urging that it would be a proper act performed at the proper time to remit that duty—looking both to the critical position of an important trade and to the pledges given on the subject by the House.

The debate was then adjourned to Monday. The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at fifteen minutes to one o'clock.

STREET RAILS.

Mr. BRADY moved for a select committee to inquire into the propriety of establishing a mode of public conveyance by means of iron rails in streets and highways. Lord PALMERSTON thought this was a matter which might be left to Paving Boards and other bodies. Rejected by 40 to 20.

INDISPOSITION OF THE SPEAKER.

On Friday, shortly before four o'clock, a letter from the Speaker was read at the table by Sir Denis Le Marchant, informing the House that the Speaker was confined to his house by a severe attack of rheumatic pain, and that he was unable to take the chair this evening, but hoped to be able to resume his duties on Monday. Mr. Massey took the chair at four o'clock.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON THE ADJOURNMENT.

On the motion for the adjournment to Monday, General FARR asked what steps the Government had taken to ascertain whether the report of the murder of Captain Brabazon, Royal Artillery, by the Chinese, is true, and whether the information received is derived from the personal knowledge of the informants, or rests merely on Chinese rumours. He asked this at the request of Major Brabazon, the father of that officer, who, while acknowledging the readiness of the Foreign Secretary to institute inquiries, was yet anxious to press the matter on the attention of the Government, and to urge that no sufficient steps had been taken in China to ascertain the truth of the report of his son's death.

Lord R. CLIVE called attention to the outrages on Captain Macdonald at Bonn, and asked if the Government intended to take any steps for the protection of British subjects travelling in Prussia, where it appeared there was a special animus against the English. Captain Macdonald, he thought, ought to receive some reparation from the Prussian Government.

Mr. GREGORY reverted to the subject of the reported murder of Captain Brabazon, and stated facts tending to throw discredit upon the story of his deputation. While the evidence was so unsatisfactory, every exertion ought to be made, he observed, to ascertain the truth.

Mr. MALINS went back to the case of Captain Macdonald, repeating the particulars, and inveighing in indignant terms against the gross insults offered to that gentleman.

Sir J. FERGUSON inquired whether the recommendations of the International Commission for the affairs of the Lebanon had been finally arranged, and the Commission was closed, and whether there existed a prospect of a strong Government in Syria.

Mr. NEWDEGATE, referring to certain statements in a Belgian newspaper, called attention to reports current, he said, abroad of machinations on the part of the Ultramontane Papal party.

Sir H. CAIRNS asked for information as to the suspension of the proceedings under the convention for settlement of the claims between this country and Brazil.

Lord PALMERSTON (who replied in the absence of Lord John Russell through illness) said he sympathized with the relatives of Captain Brabazon in their anxiety to ascertain the real truth as to his fate, but he was afraid the only consolation left to them was that he had escaped the lingering and barbarous tortments to which his unfortunate comrades had been subjected. At the same time, he assured the House that Lord J. Russell had taken every means that could be employed to clear up the mystery. On the case of Captain Macdonald, the facts were stated in the papers laid before the House, and he could only say that he did not think stronger expressions could be used than those in which Lord J. Russell had stigmatised the conduct of the Prussian officials. The opinion he had expressed was that the whole proceedings were most unfriendly towards a Government in alliance with Prussia. He (Lord Palmerston) was astonished that a Government like that of Prussia, looking at the circumstances of the case, should not at once have adopted the course due to their own honour, and said they entirely condemned the conduct of their officials, and that they were ready to offer every reparation Captain Macdonald could require. It was impossible to make any demand upon the Prussian Government, as the limits of the law had not been transgressed; and as to giving warning to travellers, he thought the notoriety of the transaction would operate as a sufficient warning, and that a warning would be given to the Prussian authorities in the indignation with which the transaction had inspired every British subject. In answer to Sir J. FERGUSON's inquiry, he said he did not think it would be consistent with the public interest to produce the papers on the subject of the Government to be estab-

lished in Syria, as a permanent arrangement, which was still under consideration. The Government, he said, had received no information bearing out the reports referred to by Mr. Newdegate; and in reply to Sir H. Cairns, he stated that the proceedings under the convention had been suspended in consequence of the Government of the Brazils putting forth claims which were considered inadmissible.

(To be continued on page 352.)

Postscript.

Wednesday, May 1, 1861.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

AMERICA.

The detailed advices from New York to the 18th ult. have been received. The whole of the Northern States were raising and organising troops with great energy, in answer to the call of the President, and some had already proceeded on the march to Washington. The New York correspondent of the *Times* writes:—

The contest may be a long one or a short one, as the Border States shall elect to go with the South or to remain loyal to the Government which has protected them and their property; but, whether long or short, if there be any truth in the demonstrations of feeling which are taking place in the Northern States, it will have but one result, whether it be reached at the end of five years or fifty.

The response of the people to the call of the President is emphatic. The Massachusetts quota is already made up and on its way to Washington. In this town the only struggle among the militia is, who shall be released from the necessity of staying at home. From the West we hear the same accounts, volunteers offering themselves everywhere. The Governor of the little state of Rhode Island sends his own services and 1,000 men. Everywhere the people are responding with alacrity to the call, and had the President asked for 500,000 men instead of 75,000 I believe that he would have had them. On the other hand, I suspect just the same thing is going on in the South, with, however, less money to organise and maintain the commissariat; and if Virginia shall, as she is threatening to do, throw her fortunes in with the South, a movement will be speedily made upon Washington with a view, if possible, of taking possession of that as the capital of the Southern Confederacy. General Scott is preparing himself for this as rapidly as possible—at Fort Pickens, in Texas, and at Washington,—at the three points where the two Governments now promise to come in conflict with each other.

The estimate which the gentlemen of the Stock-Exchange put upon the matter is very plain. United States Government Securities are maintained with great firmness. So the bonds of the loyal Northern States are well held. New York Bonds, notwithstanding an appropriation of three millions for war purposes, all stand at a premium, and Ohio the same, while the bonds of Virginia, Tennessee, and Missouri, so lately favourite investments, are sinking out of sight, as those States tremble on the balance.

The advices from the South teem with accounts of the enthusiasm of the Secessionists. President Davis's answer to President Lincoln's proclamation was of the curtest. He said, "Fort Sumpter is ours, and nobody is hurt. With mortar, paixhan, and petard, we tender 'Old Abe' our dearest regards." An offer is reported to have been made to the Treasury department at Montgomery to take the whole loan of the Confederate State, fifteen millions, at par, by parties in New Orleans. General Pillow had guaranteed to raise 10,000 troops in Tennessee if President Davis would accept them. According to the latest advices from New Orleans, more troops had left for Pensacola. All the Law Courts had been closed until May. Immense quantities of munitions of war were arriving at Savannah.

The *Times* city article says:—

The commercial letters from New York to-day describe an unanimous feeling in the Northern States that the Federal authority must be supported with men and money. The congress of the seceding confederate States was expected to declare war in the course of a week, and it was feared that their first move might be to seize all American ships to be found in the ports and waters. Hence shipowners were telegraphing for their vessels to leave at once, whether full or empty. Had these events occurred earlier in the season for cotton shipments, the profits for British ships would have been very great. Such as were available would still command high terms. The rate of exchange had declined, some good bills having been sold at 107, but the leading bankers were asking 107½ to 108, and the impression was that there would be no permanent fall. It was assumed that when congress shall meet at Washington, in extra session on the 4th of July, one of its first steps will be to alter the Morrill tariff.

ITALY.

TURIN, 30th April.

The *Italia*, of to-day, announces that the Emperor of Morocco has recognised the kingdom of Italy.

The young men of Pavia honoured Garibaldi with an ovation while he was visiting a friend residing near Pavia.

HUNGARY.

PESTH, April 29 (Evening).

The funeral of President Palvezy has taken place to-day. Nearly all the inhabitants were present. No disturbance took place. All the houses were draped with black. National songs were sung by the students, and patriotic speeches were delivered.

POLAND.

THORN, April 29.

The President of the Court of Appeal at Modlin has declared all the prisoners who were made during the late events to be not guilty. The state of things at Warsaw remains unchanged.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, April 30.

The elections to the Cortes have resulted in the election of sixty-four Ministerial and sixteen Opposition candidates.

TURKEY.

PARIS, April 30.

The *Temps* of this evening says:—"We learn from a reliable source that Turkey has proposed that 1,000 French soldiers should be left at Beyrout, until the reforms which have been decided upon by the European commission have been completely carried out."

IONIAN ISLANDS.

PARIS, April 30.

The *Patrie* of this evening says:—"It is asserted that the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands has issued a proclamation, in which he declares that, should the disturbances which have broken out at several points continue, the country will be placed in a state of siege." The same paper asserts that Corfu is militarily occupied, and that the troops are encamped in the squares and streets.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

The House of Lords sat a very short time yesterday, and adjourned at a quarter past five o'clock. The Commons did not make a House.

PERSECUTION OF PROTESTANTS IN SPAIN.

Yesterday evening a public meeting was held in St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, for the purpose of adopting measures to procure the cessation of the present persecution of the Protestants in Spain. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided, and on the platform were the Bishop of Ripon, Marquis of Tweeddale, Lord Overstone, Lord Radstock, Sir R. Peel, M.P., Hon. A. Kinnaid, M.P., and many other M.P.'s. The hall was densely crowded.

Sir ROBERT PEEL, who on rising was received with great cheering, then moved the first resolution:—

That this meeting prays that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to take such steps as her Majesty may deem most fitting for bringing under the notice of the Queen of Spain the strong feeling prevailing amongst a large number of her Majesty's subjects in consequence of the measures now actively pursued in Spain against those who profess principles held by her Majesty, in common with many millions of her Majesty's subjects.

They were not, he said, met for the promotion of political or sectarian efforts: all that they sought was to manifest their sympathy for the principles of civil and religious liberty. The rule of Marshal O'Donnell in Spain had been productive of great benefit to that country, and only those who had known it in years long past could appreciate the benefit which that man had done to his country; but the law of the land was imperative, and by the 120th Code it was declared that to dissent from the Roman Catholic religion would result in ten or twelve years' penal servitude, and most probably death at the gallows. The hon. baronet pointed out numerous instances of intolerance, more especially referring to the refusal of religious rites to the late member for Leicester, who died in Spain; and paid a tribute of honour and gratitude to Captain Hamilton, who watched over in illness and attended the obsequies of that lamented member of the British House of Commons, who was refused the ordinary rites of Christian sepulture by daylight, and was consigned to the tomb in the darkness and gloom of the midnight hour, unsanctioned by the ceremonies of the Christian ritual. After a highly laudatory notice of the course pursued by a portion of the Liberal press in Spain, Sir R. Peel read several very interesting letters from Matamoros and Alhama, betokening their fervent faith, and the hon. baronet graphically described the painful situation in which these persecuted men were placed, and the miseries to which they were subjected.

Mr. E. BAINES, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was supported in eloquent language by the Bishop of Ripon, the Rev. Dr. Cumming, and Mr. Thomas Chambers, common serjeant, the general tenor of the observations being a reflex of the opinions of Sir Robert Peel. The several speakers were most enthusiastically cheered; the resolution was carried with great enthusiasm; and after a vote of thanks to the noble chairman, proposed by the Hon. A. Kinnaid, M.P., and seconded by Sir R. Peel, which the Earl of Shaftesbury duly acknowledged, the Bishop of Ripon pronounced the benediction, and the meeting separated.

Mr. Cobden and his family have arrived at Marseilles from Algiers.

A privy council was held at Buckingham Palace yesterday.

The Church Missionary Society held two meetings yesterday. It appeared that the income of this great institution, derived from all sources, amounts to nearly 150,000l.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

The supply of home-grown wheat on sale here, to-day, was again much restricted. Really fine samples were in fair request, at full prices; but all other kinds were a dull inquiry, and the quotations had a downward tendency. The show of foreign wheat was large, and sales progressed heavily in all descriptions, at a decline of 1s. per quarter. In cargoes, a limited business was doing, on rather easier terms. Malting barley met a steady sale, at extreme rates; but other kinds were quite neglected.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are requested by the secretary of the Liberation Society to acknowledge the receipt of 10s. from M. S., to help on the agitation on the Church-rate.

* In consequence of the great pressure upon our columns we have been unable to insert several communications received from correspondents.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1861.

SUMMARY.

As the year advances the fear of any untoward accident that might light up the flames of war in Europe is happily decreasing. The first of May finds the Old World in a state of armed peace, but with less of feverish anxiety, and an increasing hope that the grave complications, North and South, may be settled without an appeal to arms. The Temple of Janus is still closed. There are no signs that the German Confederation is in haste to send an army into Holstein to enforce its decrees upon the King of Denmark. Great as is the indignation excited throughout Europe by the attempts of Russia to trample on the revived nationality of Poland, the Poles cannot reckon upon foreign aid, nor have they the means of resisting the overwhelming might of their oppressor. We look in vain across the Channel for any symptoms of extraordinary military preparation. The Emperor of the French has, on the contrary, disposed of a great diplomatic difficulty by ordering transports to be prepared for bringing back the French expedition from Syria. Not only, too, has the Government of Italy given renewed pledges against any attempt to wrest Venetia from Austria by force of arms, but the reconciliation of Garibaldi and Cavour infers the willingness of the great soldier of Italy to subordinate his individual policy to that of the constituted Government, and the decisions of the national Parliament. It may be also that even the apparently irreconcilable quarrel between Austria and Hungary will be healed, or patched up for a time, by an arrangement between the Vienna Cabinet and the Diet at Pesth that will prevent an attempt at coercion on the one hand and insurrection on the other, and may reconcile the sovereignty of the Emperor with the independence of the Kingdom that forms three-fifths of his dominions. Against the alarming prophecies of Mr. Horaman may be placed a gradual improvement in the continental money markets, and the recovery of confidence among the sensitive commercial and financial interests of France. "The most timid," we are told in the last trade report from Paris, "who were convinced that a general explosion would take place in Europe in the spring, are now satisfied that matters may remain as they are for another year. The optimists who never perceived war except at a great distance have now a firm hope in the maintenance of peace."

There are signs, too, nearer home, that the long-continued depression of business is giving way. The moderate rate of discount, united with the favourable weather for agricultural operations, has given a decided impulse to trade, which even the disastrous intelligence from the other side of the Atlantic has not materially affected. The accounts from our chief centres of industry are more cheerful than at any time since the beginning of the year, while the Board of Trade Returns for March indicate a marked rebound in the shipment of home produce and

manufactures. Compared with the same month of last year, there is an increase of five per cent.; whereas the exports in February, compared with the same month of last year, showed a decrease of twenty-one per cent.

The anniversary meetings of the season are being held at the rate of two or three a day, and Mr. Spurgeon's capacious Metropolitan Tabernacle has been opened in time to relieve the inconvenient pressure upon Exeter and St. James's Halls. During the past week the various societies connected with the Baptist denomination have been holding their meetings, and give signs of more than ordinary vitality. The Baptists can boast of the large increase of 14,000 members during the year, and their foreign mission of pecuniary resources never before equalled. The report presented to the meeting on Thursday last spoke of remarkable progress in the conversion of the heathen of India, and of the more favourable attitude of the Government towards Christianity in our great dependency. The Baptist Missionary Society have set a good example to kindred institutions by substituting for the high-wrought speeches of home ministers at the Exeter Hall meeting, the more appropriate, if less exciting, statements of missionaries from abroad. One of the best tests of the zeal of the denomination is, the increased support given to home and Irish missions.

At the Baptist as well as other missionary meetings the present state of China has excited special attention. The reports from Mr. Kloekers coincide with the detailed statements made by Mr. John in our own columns. Missionaries are invited "to settle in the cities, to erect chapels and school-houses, and in every way to spread the doctrines of the Christian faith. In Nankin every idol is destroyed, and the temples are razed to the ground; there is but one exception—the temple spared has been converted into a Christian house of prayer. Sixteen churches had been built; and all the acts of the Government tended to repress idolatry in every form, together with the use of alcoholic drinks, opium, and tobacco." The Taepings at Nankin have now received a mission of a different character—Admiral Hope and his squadron of war ships,—with very satisfactory results. So strongly was the British Admiral impressed with the stability and increasing strength of the native dynasty, that he engaged to observe strict neutrality in the civil war now raging, while the "rebels" exhibited the most friendly disposition, promised every facility for the free navigation of the Yang-tse, and repeated their wish for the settlement of Europeans among them. There is now every prospect that the commerce and Christianity of the Western world will be carried without obstacle into the very heart of the Chinese empire.—It is gratifying also to note that the serious differences between the Europeans at Jeddo and the Japanese Government have been amicably arranged.

There is one home mission, although its objects are not directly religious, that has very strong claims upon the support of the Christian public. We refer to the Ladies' Sanitary Association, which aims to enlist the services of the fair sex in the truly missionary work of teaching the poor how to better their own condition. The practical difficulties in the way of improving the dwellings of the working classes are very great, and can at best be only gradually removed. But there are few obstacles in teaching the poor the blessings of light, air, and water; the importance of the laws of life and health; the virtue and comfort of cleanliness. This is a work that peculiarly belongs to woman. The Society we have named have published an abundance of tracts on every phase of the sanitary question suitable for distribution among the humbler classes, and they greatly need pecuniary and personal help. Half-a-dozen zealous female missionaries in every considerable town in the kingdom armed with the information supplied by this Society might, in a few years, do more to elevate the social condition of the poor than the most elaborate State machinery.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

THE House of Commons continues to pursue its policy of negation. It has voted down the Ballot without deigning to discuss it. It has refused a second reading to the Nonconformists' Burial Bill, without assigning a single reason capable of sustaining a minute's consideration for so doing. It has just brought to a close a discursive and twice intermitted debate on the Budget without a division, and it will commence a real attack to-morrow on the financial policy of the Government, by a proposition to reduce the duty on Tea from 1s. 5d. per pound to 1s. 2d. per pound, with a view to render a repeal of the Excise and Customs' duties on Paper impracticable. Whether it will succeed in its attempt, is a matter on which we forbear speculating. Much will depend upon the temper of Lord Pal-

merston, and we are glad to observe that the noble lord, in the few sentences with which he closed the debate on Monday, evinced his resolution to support the proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Perhaps, we may augur, from the course recently adopted on this question by the *Times*, that Ministers mean to stand or fall, on this occasion, with Mr. Gladstone—for whilst that journal persists, day after day, in denouncing the Budget, it also assumes that no alternative remains but to pass it.

The discussion on the financial project for 1861-62, commenced on Monday week, was continued on Thursday, and concluded on Monday last. It was taken, as our readers will bear in mind, on the motion that the Speaker leave the chair, for the purpose of allowing the House to go into a committee of ways and means, and consider *seriatim* the several resolutions on which Mr. Gladstone will found his Bill embodying the fiscal policy of the Government for the ensuing year. To this motion no amendment was proposed, and at the termination of the debate on Monday, the House resolved itself into the said committee, and voted the resolution imposing an Income-tax at the rate of 9d. in the pound. The next resolution is that which re-imposes the expiring duties on tea and sugar, and on this, Mr. Horsfall, member for Liverpool, is to move an amendment which will settle the fate of the Budget, and, if adversely, the fate of the Government, or, perhaps, of the worst Parliament of modern times.

The debate which has just closed was an exceedingly unequal one. On the first night, the strength of speaking was on the side of the Opposition. The second night, with the exception of Mr. M. Gibson for, and Mr. Whiteside against, the ministerial project, none but second and third-rate speakers presented themselves to the notice of the House. The third night brought out the leaders in full power—Mr. Horaman, Mr. Bright, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. DIsraeli. It is upon this portion of the debate that we shall mainly dwell.

Not that the desultory and conversational discussion of Thursday last was without its use or devoid of interest. Mr. M. Gibson opened with good effect. The right hon. gentleman is usually more effective in his matter than in his manner. On this occasion, as on most others, his arrangement was clear and logical, his facts pertinent and weighty, his inferences argumentatively just. Seldom has he done better service to the cause he has espoused. But there is no sweep in his style of oratory. It bears down no opposition. It never shuts up in silence the factiously disposed. It does little to turn the general current of feeling. Discussion moves on after he resumes his seat just as it did before he left it—with this difference, however, that thoughtful men remember throughout the rest of the debate that certain fallacies which might have misled them have been detected and exposed. A multitude of minor speakers followed the President of the Board of Trade, some in favour of the Budget, some against it. The latter brought out into strong relief the utter want of unity which characterises the Tory party, in regard to everything but their opposition to Mr. Gladstone. Some denied a surplus—others admitted it. This man urged the retention of every farthing which the present scale of taxation can put into the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. That man advocated relief to an extent that would swallow up double the present surplus. One is anxious to re-impose the Income-tax at its former figure—another to remit twopence instead of a penny in the pound. Malt, hops, tea and sugar, severally found advocates as against paper. The arguments which came from the opponents of the Budget knocked each other down in their struggle for a foremost place. It would be tedious to go through the long catalogue of speakers. Mr. Haliburton (Sam Slick) poured out his indignation against Mr. Gladstone for lightly treating a Canadian deputation last year—but he only rendered himself ridiculous, and did not touch the Budget. Mr. Bernal Osborne administered a soothing dose to the irritated gentleman, and pronounced him well qualified to bring out a new edition of "The Rambler." Mr. Osborne's speech, sparkling with wit, was also weighty with political wisdom. He gave Mr. Gladstone himself some very good advice with regard to controlling national expenditure. Mr. Whiteside was powerful, rancorous, and personal, as he mostly is—but his fiery declamation is as out of place in a discussion of fiscal policy as raw whiskey might be at a wedding breakfast. The cleverest speech on the Opposition side was that of Mr. Moffatt, who made a very plausible show of demolishing the Chancellor of the Exchequer's surplus by a serried phalanx of figures. The most useful and telling speech on the side of Ministers was Mr. Maguire's, who proved the beneficial consequences which must result to industry from the repeal of the paper-duties. On the whole, Mr. Gladstone can hardly have been

dissatisfied with the character and effect of the second night's debate.

Mr. Horsman resumed the discussion on Monday, and was unfortunate. His finance was a blunder—his policy was something worse. He grossly erred in the A B C of his arithmetic—and he passionately pleaded against showing any desire to win back for the Commons the privilege wrested from them last year by the House of Lords. The speech was an out-and-out patrician speech made at a wrong time and in the wrong place. But then it was well-seasoned with rhetorical clap-traps intended, no doubt, to win for the speaker a high place in the Councils of the expectant administration. He was answered by Mr. Bright whose broad, massive arguments went sheer through a crowd of fallacies and pretensions as the Great Eastern steamship might do through a fleet of fishing smacks. Mr. Bright brought out the principles which constitute the very basis of this Budget, and showed them to be identical with those the triumph of which he has uniformly promoted during the last twenty years, the assertion of which the Conservatives have as uniformly, but unsuccessfully resisted, and the benign operation of which have given contentment to the people, and stability to the throne, in a period when all Europe is convulsed to its centre. We pass by Sir R. Ferguson, Mr. B. Cochrane, and Mr. Liddell, that we may the sooner make way for the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The right hon. gentleman fairly eclipsed himself on this occasion. Little objections and great objections, details and principles, facts, figures and fictions—all that party ingenuity, ambition, and malignity had raked together to overwhelm and bury his Budget, he scattered with triumphant ease. It resembled the incoming tide upon the various devices which children have built of the sand on the beach. Every wave of his eloquence laid flat and smooth some fanciful structure into which Toryism had moulded the facts and figures of the case. Onward he moved with quiet but irresistible might, leaving nothing behind him, covering everything that with infinite pains had been erected to impede his progress. It was a glorious manifestation of the superiority of a great, honest, earnest, and truthful mind, over the sophisms of faction. But it built up more than it destroyed. It vindicated not merely the Budget of 1861-2, but the grand principles of successful finance from Sir Robert Peel's time till now—and whilst it scattered like the leaves of autumn the various criticisms by which it had been sought to destroy his credit as a financier, it also laid bare those fundamental truths a due and timely attention to which has, like obedience to the primary laws of Nature, secured the salvation and ensured the steady progress of the whole empire. Mr. Disraeli had hard work to frame a reply. None but a man combining his intellect with his audacity could have ventured upon one. To vindicate his own consistency in opposing the Budget, to flatter Lord Palmerston at the expense of Mr. Gladstone, and endeavour to win over the Premier to allow his Chancellor to be beaten, and to indicate the course to be pursued by the Opposition, were the main objects of his powerful speech. Lord Palmerston showed no inclination to lend himself on the present occasion to the foes of his colleague. He said but few words—but they were unmistakable in their tenor. It will not be with his connivance that the Paper-duties are retained. And so the House went without a division into committee, and after a few words of ineffectual opposition from Mr. T. Baring, voted the resolution which imposes a ninepenny Income-tax for the coming year.

The other matters which have engaged the attention of the House of Commons have been of minor interest. The House of Lords finds it difficult to while away its time—but it has passed the Post-Office Savings' Banks Bill.

IVIL WAR IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE first blow has been struck—and war has commenced between the Federal Government and the Southern Confederacy, of what were, a few weeks ago, the United States of America. The Southerners commenced hostilities by an attack on Fort Sumpter. Convinced that President Lincoln had despatched reinforcements to that isolated fort, President Davis cut off Major Anderson's supplies, demanded instant evacuation, and opened fire, on being refused, from all his batteries. The fort was in no condition to hold out. It was scarcely half armed. Its garrison was utterly insufficient in numbers, and they were within two or three days of exhausting their supplies. For forty hours Major Anderson and his party sustained a vigorous bombardment, which they replied to feebly at first, but briskly after awhile. The walls were battered, the store-houses and barracks set on

fire, and heaps of shells one after another exploded; but, singular to say, not a man was hurt on either side. The affair was conducted with all the courteous gallantry of an ancient tournament. Crowds of spectators, amongst whom were beves of ladies, watched the encounter from the surrounding heights. When Major Anderson's flag-staff was shot away, and with it the stars and stripes under which he was fighting, Major Beauregard sent him another to replace it. The Federal fleet was in sight, but lent no assistance to the beleaguered commandant—a fact which excited the indignation of the Southerners. Major Anderson, on his surrender, was well received and courteously treated—and the only lives lost were by an explosion occasioned by the firing a salute to the vanquished commandant on his leaving Charleston harbour for New York.

The fall of Fort Sumpter has elicited a proclamation from President Lincoln tantamount to a declaration of war against the seceding States. He calls for 75,000 men, and hints his determination to hold whatever is still in his possession, and to retake whatever he has lost. It is said that the response has been prompt and enthusiastic. New York State offers 30,000 men, and has appropriated three millions of dollars from the State treasury to aid in defraying the expenses of the campaign. Pennsylvania, it is reported, has done the same, as has also Ohio. All the smaller Northern States hold themselves ready to furnish their quota of men and money. For the present, all political divisions in the North are merged in the one determination to sustain and vindicate the Federal Government. The larger border States, however, hold back. Virginia seems about to join the Secessionists. Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee refuse to furnish means intended to coerce their slave-holding brethren. North Carolina is in no humour to detach herself for aye from the Southern States. The whole of the borderers may be expected very soon to join the Southern Confederacy; and it looks, at first blush, as though war in savage earnest will succeed the bloodless capture of Fort Sumpter.

From the very commencement of this unhappy disruption, events have so utterly belied public expectation on both sides of the Atlantic, that it is unsafe to trust to any appearances, however reasonable, with regard to the future. From the spirit in which the Southerners opened the campaign, and from the facts that President Lincoln, while he calls for levies, mentions no time or place for a rendezvous, and although he summons an extraordinary session of congress, defers its assembling till the 5th of July, it has been plausibly argued that neither party is in haste to push hostilities to an issue from which retreat would be impossible. There may be something in this—but we are not disposed to rely upon it implicitly. We are more inclined to attach importance to the report that the Southern Confederacy has been out-manœuvred. It seems that General Scott, the highest military authority of the Federal Government, has lured Mr. Jefferson Davis into an ambush. The General never meant to throw away his strength upon the defence of Fort Sumpter. All the movements which appeared to have the safety of that fortress for their object, were planned with a view to blind the South to the real ends sought to be effected. And it is said they have succeeded. While President Davis was intent upon reducing Fort Sumpter, General Scott was concentrating all his efforts upon reinforcing Fort Pickens, which commands the Gulf, and upon ensuring the safety of Washington, the capital of the nation. In both objects, he has effectually accomplished his purpose. Supplies and necessities of all kinds were poured into Fort Pickens during the time that the army of the Southern Confederacy were concentrated about Charleston—and the result is given out to be that Charleston is blockaded, Fort Pickens reinforced, and Washington secure. Should this be so, it explains the inactivity of the fleet during the bombardment of Fort Sumpter, and it holds out a hope that the South, being thus unexpectedly check-mated, will find itself unable to take the initiative in further hostilities.

Assuming for the moment, that matters are as above represented, the game is clearly in the hands of the Federal Government, and the war will be confined to small details, or developed into terrible proportions, according to the objects aimed at by their policy. If President Lincoln really intends nothing more than to hold or to regain his own—if he entertains no idea of forcing the Southern States back into the Union, by invading their territory and destroying their forces—if he means merely to assert and maintain the Federal authority by recovering or retaining its places of defence, and collecting its revenue—until lapse of time, or peaceful negotiation, or the popular voice, shall have arranged for a reunion or a separation between North and South—it seems not improbable that he will thus far succeed without giving any large scope

to the fratricidal war. But if it is his policy to re-cement the fractured Union with blood, no imagination can picture the misery which is likely to follow, and no sane judgment can anticipate for him final success. He has shut the ravening beast of prey within the inclosure of his own territory, and seems to have full power to keep it there. Should he venture upon invading the domains of the Confederacy with a view to tame it to his will, there will be savage work, and none can foresee where the enterprise will end. We are strongly of opinion that he has no such intention—that it is contrary to the spirit of his inaugural message—and that it would be deprecated by the statesmen by whom he is surrounded.

On the whole, unless the Northern democracy should be excited to a lust of blood, and force the Government into extreme measures, we are inclined to think that hostilities will not go much further than they have done. Fort Sumpter will not be retaken—it is of no importance as a strategical position. Fort Pickens will not perhaps be attacked. Washington is placed beyond all danger of surprise. The North keeps the sea. The South has no access to any available point of her adversary. Both, we suspect, will see fit to remain in *statu quo* until the dispute between them is finally arranged. This is our hope—this our fervent prayer—for a greater calamity to mankind than a serious and protracted war between the North and South of the American Union, it is impossible to conceive. The good sense of both parties will surely intervene to forbid it.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

SOMETHING like 100,000,000 is up to the present time the contribution of British benevolence towards relieving the sufferers by the Indian famine. It is a noble offering—a proof that, in spite of all past neglect and injustice, Englishmen do feel an interest in, and can make sacrifices for, their Indian fellow-subjects. Let us hope that the prompt generosity of the British public will help to diminish the hindrances to that wiser system of government, without which it will be impossible to retain our magnificent Eastern dependency.

Heart-rending as are the details of the sufferings and loss of life caused by the famine in the North-West, there is too much reason to fear they are but signs of more dreadful horrors to come. Of the desolation caused by Indian famines, Europeans can form but the faintest conception. It is estimated, for example, that the famine of 1834, in the Madras presidency, carried off a quarter of a million of human lives, and destroyed flocks, herds, and agricultural capital of all sorts, equivalent to the sum of 2,250,000,000 sterling. These calamities can hardly be called the visitations of Providence. They are the result of droughts which recur periodically, every seven years on an average, as regularly as day and night. A drought is indeed more certain of occurrence in India within a limited interval of time than a failure in our harvest at home. But there is this grand difference between the two calamities. We may, by free-trade measures and scientific appliances, mitigate the effect of a bad harvest, but can do no more. The safety of our crops is still dependent upon the skyey influences, over which man has no control. But droughts in India can be limited just in proportion to the means used for meeting them. To say that a drought is a want of water may be a platitude, but it simply suggests the remedy for the dreadful visitation. Irrigation works on an extensive scale are the only means of mitigating the evils of the periodical dry seasons, and preserving the crops, and the ruins of such undertakings all over India testify to the anxiety of the native rulers of India in past times to avert the consequences of drought.

In a very sensible pamphlet* just published, Mr. Dickinson, the indefatigable advocate of the rights of the people of India, makes the serious charge, that if England had done its duty to her Eastern empire, the famine would not have happened. Some of the facts brought in support of this charge are very serious. The Indian Government has, for instance, allowed the vast reservoirs for water, constructed by native engineers, to fall into dilapidation; and Sir Arthur Cotton has for the last ten years been urging the Government to make some of these tanks in the North-West Provinces, after thirty years' previous experience of the facility and cheapness with which such works can be constructed, and the immense profit yielded by them, but his advice was not followed. Again, the Ganges Canal is boasted of as a monu-

* *The Famine in the North-West Provinces of India: how we might have prevented it, and may prevent another.* By JOHN DICKINSON, F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., Honorary Secretary to the Indian Reform Society, London; P. S. King, Parliament-street.

ment of the enterprise of the Government of India. But it has not averted a famine, and actually passes through some of the districts which most severely feel the scourge. The reason of its failure appears to be that the Government, in consequence of want of money, have been unable to make the branch channels required to distribute its water; so that, instead of irrigating a space of eight miles on each side of its course, as intended, it only irrigated about one mile where complete, and could not therefore prevent the famine. Mr. Dickinson's comment upon this neglect is deservedly severe:—

Now let any reader consider this explanation. Here is a famine which, probably, will cause a loss to the revenue in the first year alone of two and a half millions, and a loss to the people of 500,000 human lives, and of flocks, herds, and agricultural capital of all sorts, equivalent to five millions sterling, and not to be replaced in ten years' time: all because a public work begun after the last famine in the same districts, and boasted of for twenty years as the sure preventive of another, has been left unfinished for want of a few hundred thousand pounds, which the Government could any day have borrowed at about 5 per cent., with the certainty of gaining twice that interest by its outlay.

It is unquestionable that the horrors of the present visitation in the North-West are aggravated by the difficulties of communication—a great part of the relief-money going to the expense of conveyance rather than to the purchase of grain—and by the absence of wealthy landowners, or "talookdars," who have been rooted out by the Indian Government. Our policy has had the effect of aggravating such calamities as now afflict India, instead of mitigating them.

To discuss the various remedies that have been suggested would occupy more space than we can at present spare. But our readers may be glad to know what steps so experienced an Indian reformer as Mr. Dickinson proposes, for the better government of India, at once to take.

1st. To renounce our exclusive claim to "think for the natives," and admit them to a leading share in the civil administration of their own country, for which they are so well qualified that we cannot conduct it successfully without them.

2nd. To reduce the land-tax in the North-West Provinces, and establish the people's proprietary right to the land.

3rd. To adopt a definite policy for public works, on the basis proposed by Colonel Strachey.

4th. To urge the Indian Minister to introduce, and help him to carry, the three measures he has promised: for the reform of the judicial system; for opening the covenanted civil service to the natives; and for establishing local legislative councils in the different Presidencies.

But above all things, Mr. Dickinson complains of the fatal apathy to the welfare of India of the people and Parliament of this country. It is not so much the present Secretary of State for India as the British public that is to blame for the slow progress of reform. The measures already projected for reforming the judicial administration, for opening the covenanted civil service, and for establishing local legislative councils, in which natives may take their places, are all indications that Sir Charles Wood is not inactive. But in his reform measures he needs to be supported by opinion to overcome the compact phalanx of vested interests that obstruct every measure of real progress.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

(Continued from page 349.)

Mr. KINNAIRD called attention to the returns on the subject of flogging children and others in prison, and a desultory debate followed, in the course of which

Sir G. LEWIS gave explanations as to the classes of cases in which flogging was inflicted, and the persons who sanctioned the punishment. The subject, he said, was under the consideration of a committee sitting upstairs.

Among the other matters to which attention was called, and on which explanations were furnished, were the allegations in the petition of Lieutenant-Colonel John Henry Keogh; the large number of Staff Assistant-Surgeons placed on half-pay; the reduction of the second Assistant-Surgeon of regiments of the Line; and an extension of the time allowed for the deep-sea oyster fishery in the English Channel.

The motion for adjournment was agreed to at eight o'clock.

Sir J. PAKINGTON moved for a copy of all communications made to or by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners since the decease of the late Bishop of Worcester with reference to a transfer of the Episcopal residence from Hartlebury Castle to Worcester, and of all minutes and proceedings of the Board relating thereto, which was ordered.

After some further business, the House adjourned at ten minutes past eight o'clock until Monday.

THE NEW M.P. FOR TYNEMOUTH.

On Monday Mr. HODGSON inquired whether the law officers of the Crown had formed an opinion as to what course was to be taken on the report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into bribery at the last election at Berwick; and in which he was stated to have been guilty of bribery.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, having read the report and evidence, it appeared to him that the

main evidence against the hon. member depended on the testimony of a witness who had absconded and was not to be found. The only other evidence was a statement of the hon. member himself, which he (the Attorney-General) could not use; and therefore, as he could not expect a conviction, he should not institute a prosecution against the hon. member.

THE BUDGET ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The adjourned debate on the Budget was resumed by

Mr. HORSMAN, who declared there was a similarity between the Reform Bill of last year and the Budget of this, inasmuch as both were objectionable to all but a minority of the House; and not much relished by a majority of the Cabinet; while they were not favourably received by the country; but as the personal honour of two ministers were involved, they were both allowed to experimentalise on the patience of the House. The course now taken by the opponents of the Budget was dictated by a desire not to give a party aspect to an opposition which came from all parties. This discussion was only a clearing of the ground for a battle on a distinct issue in committee. He regretted that the question of the Paper-duty and the House of Lords was brought forward again this year by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. And this notwithstanding that his predictions of last year had failed,—the predictions of the Chancellor who was the mainstay of the administration, for the right hon. gentleman was the keystone of the arch which joined Birmingham to Tiverton. (Loud cheers from the Opposition.) The finance minister had, in sailing through a calm ocean of finance, struck on the only rock which was laid down in the chart, and this when every one expected a Budget which would be passed unanimously. He proceeded to question the figures on which Mr. Gladstone founded his surplus, and protested against the aggressive nature of the plan of finance, identical in its idea with that of last year. He contended that a war expenditure was necessary; for it was incurred in common with every nation in Europe as a security against France, and for no other reason; and the warnings and remonstrances of the Chancellor of the Exchequer should have been directed against the aggressive policy of that power. Notwithstanding the objections entertained of the Budget, he believed that there was no desire for, either in the House or in the country, or any probability of a change of ministry; and even if they were defeated on the resolution on the Paper-duty, he could see no reason why they should resign, looking to the state of affairs abroad, the position of parties, and everybody doing their best to keep them in their places. But still it was the duty of an opposition scattered through all parts of the House to oppose the rashness of a minister who had coerced his chief and his colleagues to convert a question of finance in a political danger.

Mr. BRIGHT described Mr. Horsman's speeches as for ever full of gloomy prognostications, which were not only fulfilled, but which were succeeded by occurrences of the very opposite nature; and complained that that gentleman had imported into the discussion that political feeling and the unconstitutional question between the two Houses, the introduction of which he so much deprecated. He pointed out that the embodying a number of resolutions on taxation in one bill was the original practice of the House, and in the committee which sat on the subject last year it was shown that the privileges of this House had been weakened by the innovation of putting separate resolutions into distinct bills. He urged that if Mr. Horsman's alarming statements were believed by himself he ought to have demanded greater expenditure and objected to any reduction of taxation whatever, and moved an amendment to that effect. He contended that the budget had been originally received by the opposition with relief, and even with pleasure; and the subsequent hostility which had been expressed to it, which was inaugurated by Mr. T. Baring, who was always in the wrong about budgets, was only the necessary activity of an opposition which would otherwise have been out of work. He characterised the obstruction offered to the repeal of the duty on paper as special, and having for its motive a desire to stand in the way in the diffusion of the light of knowledge. The hon. gentleman then proceeded elaborately to argue the question of the repeal of the Paper-duty. Referring to taunts which had been uttered with regard to the budget being a conciliatory offering to him, in fact his budget, he said that it was because it was in conformity with the great principles which had guided the policy of the last twenty years, and which placed England beyond the reach of those convulsions which now threatened all nations of the world, that he gave it his hearty support.

The debate was continued by Sir J. Ferguson, Mr. Gregson, Mr. B. Cochrane, Mr. P. O'Brien, and Mr. Liddell.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the Government, having made a computation of expenditure, asked Parliament for 70,000,000*l.* for that purpose, and calculating that the proposed taxation would produce 72,000,000*l.*, they sought to reduce a million and a half of taxes; and this attempt at reduction was vigorously opposed. It was true that it was asserted that there was no surplus, but that was not a unanimous opinion; for Mr. Baring and Sir S. Northcote admitted that unless very exceptional circumstances occurred, the returns of revenue were fairly and properly calculated. But assuming a surplus, there was still less unanimity as to its application to reduction of taxation; some being for the

Income-tax, others for tea and sugar, some for malt, and some for spirits; while even some of the Opposition had expressed an opinion that the financial plan was a fair and reasonable one, so diverse were the sentiments of the opponents of the measure. The right hon. gentleman then in detail replied to various criticisms on his financial measures; for instance, accounting for the state of the balances in the Exchequer: an alleged anticipated drop in the French treaty which had long ago taken place; an alleged excess in the army estimates, which had long ago been paid; the falling due of a million of Exchequer bonds in 1861-62, which it was not necessary to provide for in the present year. Referring to the question of the surplus, he showed how the prophecies of a deficiency this year had been disappointed; with extreme minuteness of detail he replied to statements made by Mr. Moffatt, the effect of which was to put him in a deficiency of 27,000*l.*, instead of his having a surplus; especially dwelling on the coarseness of his expectation of receiving the Chinese indemnity. With regard to the Income-tax, it was said that its returns would not be so great this year as in the last, owing to deficient trade. But all its information pointed to a considerable increase. He justified the reductions which had been made in taxation by means of the surplus, on the ground especially of its carrying out the principles of finance which had been accepted by the country. Taking up the Paper-duty, he urged that the course he had taken in comprising the repeal of that duty with other items of the budget in one bill, it had suggested itself as a fair and legitimate mode of meeting the difficulty which had occurred with the Lords, while the remission of the duty was accompanied by a reduction of the Income-tax. He asked, if his plan of finance was opposed to the real opinion of the House, that it should be declared by the test of a division, instead of being dallied with by long drawn out and aimless debates.

Mr. DISRAELI, in the course of a long speech, said that, as regarded the existence of a surplus, he thought that Mr. Gladstone had some foundation for his indignation at its being doubted that he had a surplus; for his estimates must have been carefully considered and calculated. Otherwise a discrediting of the estimates was the ground of a want of confidence in the ministry, and that he was not prepared to do; therefore he took the surplus as stated, and addressed himself to the mode in which it was to be distributed. The surplus was founded on an erroneous basis, inasmuch as it was assumed that expiring taxes would be renewed, not merely for the purposes of meeting legitimate expenditure, but to enable him to try a financial experiment. That experiment was the repeal of the Paper-duty. He would contend that there was neither an expectation of a reduction of indirect taxation in 1860, nor was the House pledged to the repeal of the Paper-duty, while he himself was only pledged to a repeal of the taxes on knowledge, which had been done; the abolition of the advertisement-duty, and the stamp on newspapers, and the paper-duty had become a question of pure finance. In fact, the House was far more pledged to the repeal of the war-duties on tea and sugar, and even of the Income-tax. There had been talk last year of a gigantic innovation, but there was no innovation so gigantic as a Chancellor of the Exchequer denouncing the expenditure for which he provided the ways and means; and some explanation of this mysterious conduct was due to the House. He insinuated that there were differences in the Cabinet on the subject. Referring to the effect of a hostile vote of the House in committee of ways and means, he argued that when a ministry was possessed of the confidence of the House in its foreign policy and its general policy, the House ought not to be denied the privilege of deciding on a question of remission of taxation. The Opposition had never attempted to embarrass the ministry, but on the contrary had given it support, and especially to Lord Palmerston in person—with whom on the question of the Paper-duty they had little or no difference; and he should not grudge the House the privilege of considering how the interests of the country would be affected by the financial plan. He proposed, therefore, in committee of ways and means, to offer no opposition to the resolution on the income-tax; but the hon. member for Liverpool [Mr. Horsfall] would ask whether any remission of indirect taxation should not take place on the duties on tea, and take the sense of the House thereon.

Lord PALMERSTON said that the question of the existence of a surplus had been settled, and the only point was the disposal of that surplus. The issue proposed to be now submitted to the House was a perfectly fair one, although he preferred the repeal of the duty on paper to a reduction of that on tea.

I think there are good and valid reasons why we should accept the reduction of the Income-tax, and that economical and commercial reasons have been stated in favour of the remission proposed by the Government. (Hear, hear.) Whether a pledge has been given or not, whether we are bound by resolutions or not, I think no man can deny that, at all events, we are in that position with regard to the Paper-duty (not only with respect to itself but with respect to the other House of Parliament) that it is highly desirable on the gravest political ground that we should take the opportunity of repealing the duty, especially if we can do it in a manner which will render it less disagreeable than it otherwise would be for the other House to concur in its repeal. (Cheers.) I think it is clear that if we do not repeal that tax this year we shall be urged to take the earliest opportunity to repeal it which the state of our finances will permit. We shall then, perhaps, have to send up that bill singly, and I put it to any one

whether it will not be more easy for the House of Lords to consider in the proposal, when we accompany the repeal of the Excise duty on paper with a popular measure for the diminution of the Income-tax (Hear, hear),—whether it will not facilitate a good understanding and accord between the two Houses that we would send up the two measures, rather than send up singly and nakedly a bill for the repeal of the duty, to which last year the House of Lords refused to accede. (Hear.) In my opinion it is impossible to exaggerate the value of a settlement of a question which has created ill-feeling and misunderstanding between the two Houses. (Hear.) . . . Both on the ground of the intrinsic value of that repeal, and on the higher and more important ground of its bearing on the relations of the two Houses to each other, I attach great value to maintaining the repeal of the Paper-duty in preference to a diminution of the duty on tea. (Cheers.) It would be quite misplaced at this time of night to go further into that argument. I merely state, therefore, that notwithstanding the reasons which the right hon. gentleman has stated he is prepared to allege in favour of the diminution of the duty, her Majesty's Government will certainly maintain the proposal which they have made. (Cheers.)

The House then went into committee of ways and means, when

Mr. T. BARING intimated an intention of moving to postpone the resolution on the Income-tax until after the decision on the Paper-duty, but eventually that resolution was agreed to. The House resumed, and the other business having been disposed of, adjourned shortly before two o'clock.

[Mr. HORSFALL's amendment is to strike out the word "tea" in the place in which it at present stands in the resolutions, and to insert words continuing the war duty of 1s. 5d. per lb. to the 1st of October only, after which it is to fall to 1s. per lb.]

Foreign and Colonial.

AMERICA.

CAPTURE OF FORT SUMPTER—WAR PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

On Friday morning the startling news arrived that on the 12th ult. Fort Sumpter was bombarded by the batteries of Charleston, and surrendered on the following day. It appears that the Washington Government had some days previously contrived to get together a decent navy, consisting of one United States frigate, two war vessels, and nine steamers of the first class. With these it was resolved to throw provisions into Fort Sumpter, a measure the Carolinians have always looked upon as a declaration of war. Accordingly, the fleet, with 2,000 soldiers and great quantities of stores on board, left New York on the 9th, 10th, and 11th, and expected to rendezvous in Charleston about the 12th. The orders would have been carried out, but a storm apparently dispersed the fleet, and only one vessel succeeded in reaching Charleston in time.

Meanwhile the Southern Government had been informed of the preparations in progress, and resolved to anticipate the attack. General Beauregard, Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the Confederacy, on the 11th, summoned Major Anderson to surrender. Major Anderson, of course, regretted that "a sense of honour prevented his complying with the demand;" and on the morning of the 12th General Beauregard opened fire. He had ample means at his command. For weeks before, the whole force of the State had been exerted in the erection of batteries, and forces had been collected, variously estimated at from 5,000 to 20,000 men.

The fire opened on the morning of the 12th, in the presence of the whole of the population, who, with the true excitability of the South, crowded to the wharfs to watch the conflict through their telescopes. Major Anderson replied vigorously, but the sand-batteries appear from the first to have been irresistible. A heavy breach was made by one battery, and after returning a cannonade, which set the officers' quarters on fire, till the afternoon of the 13th, the fort became untenable. A Washington telegram of the 14th says that a flag of truce from the fleet lying outside the bar was sent to Morris Island, inquiring if the revolutionists would consent to allow Major Anderson to evacuate in a vessel of the fleet.

They agreed to cease hostilities until nine o'clock to-day, to consider the proposition, and, by despatches from Charleston to-day noon, General Beauregard notified the commodore of the fleet that they would not object to the evacuation of Sumpter by Major Anderson in the manner indicated by the commander of the United States forces.

It will be seen that Major Anderson and his men left Charleston on the 15th in the steamer Baltic for New York. The general character of the operations is thus indicated by the *Times*, as gathered from the Charleston telegrams, which are, however, little to be relied on:—

At present there seems to be no great exasperation on either side. All the proceedings at Charleston have hitherto been carried on much as a cricket-match or an eight-oar race might take place in this country. The highest courtesy seems to have obtained on both sides. The ladies turn out to grace the contest. A good shot from Fort Sumpter is as much applauded as a good shot from Fort Moultrie. When the American flag is shot away General Beauregard sends Major Anderson another to fight under; when the fort is found to be on fire the polite enemy, who has with such intense energy laboured to excite the conflagration, offers an equally energetic assistance to put it out. When the dispossessed

enemy passes through the streets of Charleston the cheering of the people is frantic. The only indignation felt throughout the affair has been at the conduct of the American flotilla, which kept outside, and did not come into the harbour and take part in the fray. The Southerners resent this as an act of treachery towards their favourite enemy, Major Anderson. The courtesies, indeed, have been more fatal than the hostilities, for, whereas no life was destroyed by the guns fired in anger, two men were killed and four wounded by the peaceful salute.

Under the heading, "Nobody killed at Charleston," the *New York Herald* writes that the cause of the immunity of the contending forces is to be found in the scientific improvements in the constructions of the fortifications.

The news from Charleston created intense excitement at Washington. President Lincoln issued a proclamation, calling for 75,000 men to take the field immediately, whose first duty would "probably" be to retake the forts and public property seized by the secessionists. The *New York Herald* states that the quota of troops required from the State of New York is 13,000. The proclamation also convenes an extraordinary Session of Congress for the 4th of July:—

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the laws of the United States have been for some time past, and now are, opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the Marshals by law; now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of 75,000, in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department. I appeal to all loyal citizens to favour, facilitate, and aid this effort to maintain the power, the integrity, and the existence of our national Union and the perpetuity of popular Government, and to redress wrongs already long enough endured. I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth, will probably be to repossess the forts, places, and property which have been seized from the Union; and in every event the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country; and I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date.

Believing that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both Houses of Congress. The Senators and Representatives are therefore summoned to assemble at their respective Chambers at twelve o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the 4th day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as, in their wisdom, the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 15th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1861, and of the Independence of the United States the 85th.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The news from all parts of the States gives evidence of the greatest excitement everywhere, and arming, recruiting, and other warlike preparations were going on. At Washington the Administration were making active preparations for the defence of the capital. The six steam sloops of war authorised by the last Congress were to be put under contract without delay. Senator Douglas had called upon Mr. Lincoln, and expressed his intention to support him "in the exercise of all his constitutional functions to preserve the Union, maintain the Government, and defend the Federal capital."

It was stated from Albany that Governor Morgan was about to issue a call for 25,000 men for the assistance of the Federal Government. A private letter from Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, to a prominent citizen of New York, states that he could have 100,000 Pennsylvanians in Washington within forty-eight hours, if required.

There is not, however, perfect unanimity in the North, for we read in a Washington despatch of the 14th:—"The National Volunteers last night passed a Resolution severely denouncing the military operations of the Government, and expressing sympathy with the Secessionists. It is said these volunteers are several hundred strong."

THE FEELING AT THE SOUTH.

Despatches from Montgomery, Baltimore, New Orleans, New York, and other places, state that the greatest excitement prevailed everywhere, and in the Southern towns salutes and other forms of rejoicing at the fall of Fort Sumpter were taking place.

VIRGINIA AND OTHER BORDER STATES.

On the day before the issue of the above Proclamation Mr. Lincoln received the Commissioners appointed by the Virginia Convention to ascertain his intentions; and, in answer to their inquiries, he expressed his determination not only to hold all the forts now in possession of the Government, but to retake those which have been captured, "and in any event, to the best of his ability repel force by force."

A Washington despatch of the 14th states:—

Information continues to be received from private sources of secret plots in various localities in Maryland

and Virginia, having in view the seizure of the public property and even persons, the highest officers of the Government. Though these accounts are not generally credited, they are believed in official quarters."

LATEST NEWS.

The following is a summary of the latest news by the steamer which reached Queenstown on Monday:—

NEW YORK, April 16.

Major Anderson and his men left Charleston on the 15th in the steamer Baltic for New York.

Extensive preparations are being made for the defence of Washington.

President Lincoln's call for troops has been enthusiastically responded to by the Northern States. The New York Legislature has voted 30,000 men and 3,000,000 dollars.

Virginia advices state that it is anticipated that the secession ordinance will soon be passed. Kentucky has refused to supply troops to the Washington Government.

Official advices have been received at Washington stating that General Santana surrendered San Domingo to Spain on the 18th March.

NEW YORK, April 18.

The North appears united, and volunteers are being rapidly enrolled. Money is liberally tendered from all quarters to support the Government.

President Davis has issued a proclamation authorising letters of marque.

The governors of Kentucky, North Carolina, and Missouri refuse to supply troops to the Federal Government. Maryland and Delaware sustain the Federal Administration.

Troops are concentrated at Washington. The Confederate Government is about to issue a call for 150,000 volunteers. It is understood that President Lincoln is about to make a second call for volunteers.

The Federal fleet has left Charleston for New York.

Griffintown, the lower part of Montreal, has been inundated, and damage done to the amount of 1,000,000 dollars. No lives were lost.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* says positively that the Pope has appointed Cardinal Wiseman to be his representative in the case of his abdication, deposition, or death, until a successor be regularly elected by the Cardinals. He has also power to convene an ecumenical council in London. The story is not credible.

The *Indépendance* also says the arrangements are nearly completed for the evacuation of Rome by the French. The Italians will occupy it on the same conditions as the French have done; and until the Pope consents to abandon his temporal authority, Victor Emmanuel agrees not to assume any authority over the present possessions of the Church. These terms have been agreed to at Turin, but there are many difficulties in the way of their acceptance at Rome. The *Pays* gives a positive denial to the truth of the report.

The Syrian question, which was thought to be settled, is again upon the tapis. The *Presse* has a violent article, adjuring the French Government, as it values its honour, not to evacuate Syria. The correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—

I believe that the prefects have been ordered to use all their influence to get signatures to a monster petition which is to be presented to the Senate, praying for the continued protection of the French army to the Maronites. Under these circumstances, there is reason to apprehend that the news of the last few days, that the French army was coming away on the 5th of June, is only diplomatically true, and that in spite of assurances so positive that no minister could profess to disbelieve them, there never was any real intention to keep the treaty promises made.

A Government bill for calling out 100,000 men of the class 1861 was presented to the Corps Legislatif on Monday. The session of the Chamber was afterwards prorogued till the 4th June.

ITALY.

RECONCILIATION BETWEEN GARIBALDI AND CAVOUR.

A letter from Turin, of the 25th, says:—"The King, we are credibly informed, summoned Garibaldi before him at his Castle of Moncalieri last evening at seven o'clock, and, after a long conference between the General and Count Cavour, succeeded in effecting a reconciliation, and establishing a perfectly good understanding between those two great leaders of public opinion in Italy. General Garibaldi had a few hours later an interview with General Cialdini at the house of the Marquis Pallavicini Trivulzio, where the two distinguished warriors embraced, and agreed to forget and forgive all subjects which had led to a division between them. The news, of course, gave rise to an outburst of joy in Turin."

General Garibaldi has left Turin. He accepted, it is said, an invitation from the Marquis Pallavicini Trivulzio to spend a few days at his villa, near Voghera, after which the General is expected to go back to his own solitude at Caprera.

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 24th, Signor Mamiani proposed an order of the day, declaring that the National Guard of the South had deserved well of the country during the recent events. This order of the day was adopted. M. Minghetti, Minister of the Interior, stated that the Government was particularly occupied with the organisation of the National Guard.

In the course of next week a bill will be presented to the Chamber of Deputies for negotiating a loan of 500,000,000 francs.

The *Perseveranza* of Milan states that the number of persons arrested at Naples up to this time is 666; of these 466 are officers and soldiers of the Bourbon army, and 200 priests and citizens.

ROME.

The Pope has lately caused to be addressed to all the representatives of foreign Powers at his court, a protest against the title of "King of Italy," assumed by Victor Emmanuel. Cardinal Antonelli says:—

It would be superfluous to mention here the sanctity of the possessions of the patrimony of the Church and the right of the Sovereign Pontiff over that patrimony—a right incontestably recognised at all times and by all Governments; and whence it follows that the Holy Father can never admit the title of King of Italy, which the King of Sardinia arrogates to himself, since that title is opposed both to justice and to the sacred property of the Church. Not only can he not recognise it, but, still more, he protests in the most absolute and formal manner against such a usurpation.

At a well-known club, on April 12, a transparency was exhibited representing Victor Emmanuel as a lion and Napoleon III. by his side as a fox. The same club intends to keep Pius IX.'s fête day (May 5) with special rejoicings, because they observe that it is a black day in the history of the Bonapartes—being the anniversary of the death of Napoleon I.

SWITZERLAND.

The Austrian Government has requested the Federal Council to institute an inquiry in reference to the revolutionary manifesto addressed to the German nation, which was lately issued by a democratic committee at Berne.

The treaty between Switzerland and Italy, for carrying a railway over the Luckmanier, has been concluded.

The negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty of commerce between France and Switzerland are being actively carried on.

AUSTRIA.

The Hungarian Chamber of Deputies was constituted on the 19th inst. No question of importance is likely to be discussed by the Diet until after the opening of the Reichsrath on the 29th inst. It is said that the Diet is resolved not to agree to the coronation unless the Emperor permits Transylvania and the other "annexed countries" to send deputies to Pesth. The Dalmatians and Fiumese continue to declare that they will not, under any circumstances, send representatives to the Croato-Slavonian Diet.

In the evening of the 23rd inst. there was a banquet at Pesth, in the rooms which are occupied by the National Club. Some very significant speeches were made, and M. von Ghyczy, the newly-elected President of the Diet, declared that the members of the Lower Chamber would "perish" rather than be faithless to the laws of the land.

A circular has been issued by the Managing Committee of the Financial Administration of Buda, ordering the Directors of Finance in the different districts to summon the communes to pay the taxes which are due, and to threaten them, in case of refusal, with the employment of severe measures.

It is affirmed that the Emperor of Austria has positively appointed the Archduke Maximilian to preside over the Council of the Empire.

"Four new forts," says a letter from Venice, "are about to be built in the neighbourhood of Verona. The sites have been already traced out, and workmen have commenced to clear away the ground."

The Central-Congregation of Venetia has refused to send representatives to the Council of the Empire at Vienna.

PRUSSIA.

The Representative Chamber of Berlin was occupied on the 22nd in the discussion of a motion introduced by M. Niegolewski, the Polish Deputy, calling upon the Chamber to address the King, "in order that steps might be taken to convert into reality the territorial unity of the ancient Polish State of 1772, guaranteed by the public right of Europe, as well as by the national and political rights belonging to the Poles within those limits." Some discussion took place, in the first instance, upon a point of order respecting the formal introduction of the motion. M. Niegolewski and M. de Vincke then spoke for and against the motion. The Minister of the Interior, in reply, renewed the explanations already given on the Polish question in the Chamber. He concluded by declaring that the Government were resolved to discourage the agitation in the Grand Duchy of Posen; and, if necessary, to repress it, according as it presented itself in a pacific form, or with armed force. The Chamber disposed of the question by voting the order of the day. The Polish deputies were left in a small minority.

POLAND.

The following telegrams have been published:—

THORN, April 24.—Several arrests have taken place at Warsaw, in consequence of the singing of patriotic songs in the churches. In the manufacturing town of Lodz, the German manufacturers broke into the houses of their Jewish competitors on the night of the 21st inst., and entirely demolished their factories. The peasants in the immediate neighbourhood came to the assistance of the Jews, and a bloody conflict ensued. One person was killed, and many were wounded.

THORN, April 25.—Prince Gortchakoff has read to the Council of Administration of Warsaw a letter from the Emperor, expressing to the authorities of the city his Majesty's thanks for the re-establishment of order. M. Trepow, Director of Police, has been dismissed with a pension of 20,000 florins, to be paid out of the Polish treasury.

CRACOW, April 26.—All the towns of Poland are now

militarily occupied. Arrests continue to take place. The colleges of Warsaw and Kalisch have been closed.

POSEN, April 29.—An ordinance of the Governor of Poland has been published at Warsaw to-day, ordering proceedings to be taken without any reserve against all clergymen who may excite the people by their preaching in the churches. It has been forbidden a number of the principal inhabitants to receive company at their houses. A project for organising the Council of State has been submitted by the Government to certain of the Polish inhabitants of Warsaw in whom it placed confidence, requesting them to express an opinion thereon. They have, however, declined to do so.

RUSSIA.

According to several Parisian papers a Russian army of 50,000 men has been concentrated on the Pruth and placed upon a war footing. The cause of this movement is said to be the disturbed condition of European Turkey. Austria, too, is represented as having made some movements of the same kind, but without any intention to order her troops to cross the frontiers.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that the Emperor is about to proceed to Moscow, accompanied by the Empress and the Hereditary Grand-Duke. This journey will enable the Czar to judge from personal observation of the good impression produced in the country by the abolition of serfdom.

Prince Peter Gortchakoff II., member of the Council of the Empire, and brother of the Governor of Poland, has received leave of absence to travel abroad on account of ill-health. Fifty-seven Russian generals have likewise received leave of absence.

TURKEY.

A special conference of the foreign representatives is likely to be held on the affairs of Montenegro.

Omar Pacha arrived on the 23rd at Antivari, and immediately proceeded to Trebigne.

A despatch from Beyrout announces that the English squadron arrived in the roads on the 19th inst. The Admiral had left Beyrout, accompanied by the English Consul, on an excursion to the Mountain. More Turkish troops had been sent to Beyrout.

THE WEST INDIES.

The steam-ship Seine has arrived with West India and Pacific Coast Mails. The principal and all-absorbing news from Jamaica is the account of the reception of Prince Alfred, who arrived on the morning of the 22nd ult., and landed amidst every conceivable demonstration of rejoicings from the inhabitants. The festivities and excitement are described as very great. But the arrival of the Seine, with the melancholy intelligence of the death of the Duchess of Kent, suddenly put an end to all subsequent entertainments, and the Prince privately embarked on board the Styx on the 6th. His Royal Highness was to leave Port Royal for Portsmouth on the 10th.

INDIA.

Dates from Calcutta are to the 23rd of March.

The *Times* correspondent states that the favourable estimates of Sir Charles Wood as to the revenue are not likely to be realised. The probable deficit for 1861-2 will be 4,500,000*l.*

This deficit Sir Charles has got over—first, by over estimating reductions made here by 2,000,000*l.*; secondly, by forgetting all about increase of home expenditure and railways to the extent of about 1,500,000*l.*; and thirdly, by over estimating the produce of income and other new taxes by 1,000,000*l.* or 2,000,000*l.* This Mr. Laing cannot do. He must face the four and a-half millions, and must meet them from other sources. The proceeds from the income-tax and the yet unpassed Licence Bill will not, most certainly, exceed 2,000,000*l.* in 1861-62.

Everything depends upon a retrenchment of expenditure. It is believed that the approaching amalgamation of the two armies would give the Government an opportunity, such as they have never had before, of doing away with useless levies, and of reducing very considerably the expenditure in all the military establishments. In the Civil Department a saving of 1,000,000*l.* sterling per annum could, it had been ascertained, be effected without in the smallest degree impairing efficiency.

The Viceroy held a levée on the 26th. It was better attended than any that has been held within the past four years.

We take the following from the *Calcutta Englishman* of the 23rd of March:—

Colonel Baird Smith, the special Famine Commissioner, has arrived at Agra, and the Central Committee assembled to meet him on Friday, the 17th inst., but no news has yet been received of his future movements. We cannot at present, from the accounts that daily reach us, hold out any certain hopes of an improvement in the state of things in the North-west, where food is still being distributed and works thrown open. The disorganised state of society up country still continues, and robberies and thugges are of constant occurrence.

CHINA.

The frost continued at Tien-tsin, and it was said that a famine prevailed at Peking.

With regard to the opening of the Yang-tse-kiang, the Shanghai letters of the 6th of March state that Admiral Hope, with a portion of the squadron under his command, reached Nankin on the 20th of Feb., and was received in a perfectly satisfactory manner by the rebels. Captain Ward, of the *Acteon*, and Mr. Ashley, the Admiral's secretary, landed and had an interview with one of the chiefs, and explained that the mission was undertaken for the purpose of opening up the Yang-tse to foreign trade, and that strict neutrality would be observed as regards the civil war raging in the country. A reply

was received the following day from Tien-wong, the first in rank, through Tsan-wong, the third in rank, to the effect that they were gratified that an opportunity had occurred of opening communication with foreigners; that every facility would be given to the free navigation of the river; and that they would be glad to see trade commenced as soon as possible. The squadron was about to move on to Hankow, and it was thought that before the departure of the next mail it might be possible to form some estimate with respect to the probability of trade on an extended scale being carried direct into a vast exporting and consuming country. In the meantime the impression seemed to be gaining ground that the rebel movement is one of great strength, and that the whole of the towns on the banks of the Yang-tse will be under Taeping rule in the course of the coming season.

JAPAN.

There are satisfactory advices from Kanagawa to the 3rd inst. Mr. Alcock seems to have gained his point with the Japanese Government. He returned to Jeddo under invitation, and he and the French Minister were received there on the 2nd inst. with due ceremony. The following were the conditions asked by the European Ministers:—

His Majesty the Tycoon to send a special letter of invitation to return. The forts of Jeddo to salute the French and English flags with twenty-one guns, which would be returned by the men-of-war to the Japanese flag. The Tycoon's body-guard, the Ministry, and all the great officers of State, to receive the Envoys with becoming ceremony on landing. An embassy to proceed to Europe to acquaint itself with the power and civilization of those States Japan is in treaty with. All obstructions to trade at the open ports to be swept away. Custom-house espionage and "squeezes" to be abolished, and the posts erected for these purposes at Yokohama to be demolished. Consulate residences to be removed from Kanagawa, and sites for new ones to be selected on the "location" called the "Bluff;" the remainder then to be allocated to foreigners for private residences. Consular offices henceforth to be at Yokohama.

A delay of seven days was accorded for their consideration and acceptance, prior to the expiration of which a second interview took place, at which the Japanese Minister attempted unsuccessfully to obtain some modifications, but ended by frankly accepting everything in its integrity. Thus, after an absence from the capital of exactly five weeks, the Ministers returned on the 2nd of March to Jeddo.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

At the Marquesas the natives have attacked the missionaries and destroyed their residence.

The latest advices from British Columbia state that Lady Franklin had arrived at Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

Mr. Cobden was to have left Algiers on Tuesday last, and it is probable that he will resume his Parliamentary duties about the second week in May.

Prince Napoleon has been appointed President of the French Commission appointed to organise and arrange in classes the articles to be sent by France to the Exhibition of 1862.

According to a Turin letter, the King of Greece, under the pressure of the public opinion of his country, has recognised the new kingdom of Italy, although "the Royal family of Bavaria is one of those which is most hostile to the Italian cause."

THE TAEPIING CHINESE.

We now publish the concluding portion of the interesting letter of the Rev. Griffith John on the insurgents of China. His opportunities of personal inquiry give peculiar weight to his statement of the religious opinions held by the Chief or King of the new dynasty. It would seem that the head of the Taipings is a man of education and literary ability, besides being a model of temperance and propriety in his outward conduct. In common with his subordinate officers, he has a great admiration for Western nations, and is not too much puffed-up with conceit to prevent him from wishing to learn many things from them. Mr. John's arguments in favour of strict neutrality on our part appear to us very forcible, for, as he says—"Ere long our safety in travelling for both missionary and commercial purposes, together with the very existence of one of the most important branches of trade, will depend upon them. Whatever some may say to the contrary, they have it in their power to convert this most fertile commercial field into a barren heath. They are now our friends; and nothing could justify the step that would convert them into our foes. Moreover, there is but one course left open to us if we would avoid territorial aggression. These men must be left alone, or treated as open foes. There is no middle ground. If we do not give them fair play to fight their own battle, we must drive them out of the field entirely and take possession of the empire ourselves."

Eleventh. What are the pretensions of the Chief? This man is a great puzzle. In many respects he is a man of remarkable powers. His whole history proves this. All his subjects are under his complete control. He pulls down the one and sets up another according to the counsel of his own will. The kings and officers look up to him with something like superstitious reverence. He writes all his own edicts. For years he has been

badly engaged in correcting the classics and rewriting a history of China. His favourite books are the Bible and the "Pilgrim's Progress." He is intimately acquainted with the Scriptures, and quotes them readily on all occasions. He has read the Shanghai serial carefully, and refers to the theological articles contained therein on controversial points. He is now devouring with avidity the scientific works which have been recently presented to him. The Kan-wang believes him to be a devout worshipper of the true God. He smokes neither opium nor common tobacco, nor drinks intoxicating drinks. All these are prohibited under the severest penalties. Such a character contrasts very favourably with the imbecile monarch who now sits on the throne of China. All the above speaks well for him, and, were there no drawbacks, would make him an object of universal admiration. Such, unfortunately, is not the case. He sets up certain pretensions, which, to our ears, sound very much like blasphemy.

What these pretensions precisely are it is difficult for us to determine. My own impressions are the following—others must judge for themselves. He calls himself *Shang-ti-tai*, "God's Son;" *Tien Chai*, "Heavenly Ruler," and the natural and second brother of Christ. He says that, in the year 1837, his soul ascended to heaven, when he saw God and Christ, conversed with them, and received power from them to exterminate the idols, propagate the true religion, and expel the Tartars. He speaks of himself as the Lord of all nations and people under heaven. Such are his pretensions.

Before passing a judgment on this man, let us remember that he is a Chinaman, and by no means exempt from the common infirmities of his race—that he has had to struggle almost single-handed out of the darkness of heathenism, and to work out his own theological creed—that the wonderful success which has followed his path, and the almost miraculous deliverances which have been wrought in his behalf from time to time, cannot but have worked very powerfully on his imagination. Bearing these things in mind, let us proceed to the examination of his assumed titles.

The first title, *Shang-ti-tai*, "God's Son," corresponds with that of the Emperor of China, *Tien-tai*, "Son of Heaven." Every Emperor is supposed to be divinely appointed by Heaven to rule. The Celestial King firmly believes this concerning himself, and as such appropriates the above appellation.

The second, *Tien Chai*, "Heavenly Ruler," means this and something more. Besides this idea that he is the heavenly appointed ruler, there is another derived from the supposed "theocratic" constitution of his government. God is the King; and hence the kingdom is the Kingdom of Heaven. Being the appointed viceroy in this kingdom, he calls himself the "Heavenly Ruler"—that is, the visible head of the kingdom of heaven. For the same reason, the dynasty is called the *Celestial* dynasty, the capital the *Celestial* capital, and the soldiers *Celestial* soldiers.

To understand the precise idea he attaches to the expressions *Tang pau ti Hsing*, "natural brother of Christ," and *Peh pau ti Hsing*, "second natural brother of Christ," it is necessary to inquire into the views which he entertains concerning the person of Christ, the Trinity, and the origin of the human soul.

Of the doctrine of the Trinity as understood and received by orthodox Christians, I believe he has not the slightest conception. According to this doctrine, there are three, inseparably connected with one another, possessing equal glory, but making unitedly only one God. Now, he denies the equality of the persons, and maintains that the Father must be superior to the Son. He says that Christ cannot be called God. He does not recognise a distinction of persons in the Godhead. The Heavenly Father is God alone; Christ is altogether a distinct being. He sees nothing in Jesus but a human soul united to a human body—a man. Of the union of the divine nature with the human in Christ, so as to constitute one person—"God with us"—he is utterly in the dark. One of the oldest of the Kwangsi disciples told me, that the Celestial King taught them that the souls of both Christ and himself were created before the world. The Heavenly Father alone is uncreated and self-existent. All spirits—that of Christ not excepted—have been created by him, and are at the time of birth variously appointed for the accomplishment of various purposes. By nature they are all the sons of God; and, in their pre-existent state, are perfectly sinless and happy. But though all spirits are creatures of God, and as such his sons, still there is the important distinction of time, greatness, and dignity. Christ is the first and greatest begotten Son of God, vastly superior to all others, whether angels or men. His mission also was far more important than that of any other Son of God. He came to redeem the world from sin and hell. All human spirits in their pristine state are the natural brothers of Christ, and can only forfeit their claim to this title by sin and unbelief. "All believers," said the Chief Lin at Tan-yang, "are sons of God and brothers of Christ in the same sense as the Celestial King is. There is only the difference of degree." There is a distinction of nearness and remoteness in the order of creation, and of dignity in rank. The Chief says that, as Christ is the first, so he is the second begotten son of God. Hence the reason why he calls himself the second brother of Christ. He does not make himself God. On the contrary, he denies that Christ, whom he acknowledges to be far greater than himself, can be called God. When he speaks of God, Christ, and himself, as one family and one person, he simply means to say that they are one in sympathy, interest, and aim. Such is the metaphorical sense of the term, and is often used by them when speaking of foreigners as well as the whole body of brethren. Such doubtless is the meaning attached to the expression *Ai ta ti*, "one family one person," in the case before us.

Probably, the Scripture doctrine of the Trinity has never been presented to his mind in a way that he could understand. He is a thinking man, and won't take the *ipse dixit* of any one for proof and demonstration. I believe that if the doctrine were clearly laid before him, and proved to be the doctrine of the Bible, he would receive it and consequently renounce his errors. With the renunciation of his errors, he would, it is to be hoped, cease to assume some of those high-sounding titles, and to arrogate to himself such extravagant pretensions. As to the vision of 1837, both he and his followers seem to have the most implicit confidence in it as a revelation of the Divine will and purpose concerning himself. Even the Kan-wang is a firm believer in it.

That he had some sort of vision or dream corresponding with the description given, is probable; that he, being an Oriental (and the majority of Occidentals are not much more sane on this point), should believe in it as a revelation from heaven, is very natural; that his wonderful success should deepen his own convictions, as well as those of his followers, on this point, is exactly what we might have expected.

Touching the strong, and to us offensive, language which he employs to express the extent of his dominion and the greatness of his power, the Kan-wang says that it is hyperbolic, and simply intended to inspire all around him with confidence and courage. The Kings and Chiefs with whom I have had any intercourse, so far from looking with contempt upon Western nations as petty states, seem to regard them with great admiration—as patterns of many excellencies unto which China has not attained. They confess that they have much to learn from them in religion, politics, and social life.

Twelfth. What is our duty in reference to them?

The duty of missionaries is very plain. They ought by prayer and effort to do all they can towards correcting their errors, and promoting pure Christianity among them. They are determined to uproot idolatry and plant Christianity in its stead. Whatever the missionaries may do, they will go on as they have done, demolishing the idols, and converting the temples into domiciles and chapels. The destructive part of the task they are performing themselves in a most masterly manner; the constructive part they will attempt in vain. If left to themselves, they will establish a spurious form of Christianity. Notwithstanding their errors, which are neither few nor small, I firmly believe that they are the chosen instruments to deliver China from the darkness and thralldom of idolatry, and, in connexion with foreign missionaries, to bless her with the light and liberty of the Gospel. Were the insurgents nominally Roman Catholics, instead of being what they are, professedly Protestants, the Church of Rome would not abandon them on account of their errors. In the midst of the rubbish, her practised eye would detect the stones of a magnificent temple; and in the midst of the confusion and discord, she would not fail to discover the elements of an order and a harmony that might ravish a gazing world some day. Let the Protestant missionaries in China regard this insurrection as their own offspring. Were it not for Christianity, it would never have burst forth; and were it not for the strong religious element—the inspiration of the movement—which pervaded and cemented the early followers of the Celestial King, it would have been nipped in the bud. From the want of paternal care it has grown deformed and wayward. Still it is strong and hale, and possesses the elements of a perfect man. It depends upon the missionaries themselves to a great extent whether it will grow into a blessing or a curse to this great people. If they do their duty it will be the former; if they abandon it to itself, it probably will be the latter. As Christian and Protestant missionaries in the land, it is their duty to watch the movement intelligently and with parental solicitude, to wait patiently the evolution of events, and to pray that He who is the God of battles as well as the God of peace, and would bring harmony out of the present discord, order out of the present confusion.

The policy which Western nations should adopt in reference to this movement is that of strict neutrality. To oppose it would be censurable in principle, subversive of the kindly feelings which the leaders of it cherish towards foreigners, and prejudicial to the best interests of trade. They only ask to be left alone to fight their own battles; and to grant them this is the least we can do. They don't seek our assistance. They feel perfect confidence in themselves, and the justice of the cause. The demolition of idolatry, and the downfall of the Tartar dynasty, they regard as unalterably fixed by an inviolable decree. And further, they they have a deep and unmistakable conviction that they are the instruments divinely appointed to secure this end, and that time is all they need to accomplish the task *single-handed*. They are now in possession of some of the fairest portions of the empire, and are looking forward with glowing anticipation to many a speedy and brilliant victory. Ere long our safety in travelling for both missionary and commercial purposes, together with the very existence of one of the most important branches of trade, will depend upon them. Whatever some may say to the contrary, they have it in their power to convert this most fertile commercial field into a barren heath. They are now our friends; and nothing could justify the step that would convert them into our foes. Moreover, there is but one course left open to us if we would avoid territorial aggression. These men must be left alone, or treated as *open* foes. There is no middle ground. If we do not give them fair play to fight their own battle, we must drive them out of the field entirely, and take possession of the empire ourselves. Whether the movement is justifiable or otherwise, is a question with which we have nothing to do. The Chinese must decide this for themselves. Revolutions have been common in China, and more than one of the revolutionary chiefs have been canonised as saints. Should the present chief succeed in his attempt to establish a native dynasty, based upon righteous principles, his name, though now greatly maligned, will be transmitted to posterity with applause; and he himself will be ranked by a grateful nation among the greatest of China's sons. The interests of religion, civilisation, and commerce point out *non-intervention* as the only legitimate ground for Western nations to take. To attempt to uphold a dynasty which is doomed speedily to fall, would be folly; to prolong the vitality of a dynasty which does not deserve to live would be sin; and to retard the onward march of a power which must wax stronger and stronger in spite of us, and whose friendship and goodwill is now of great importance to us, would be infatuation. Should we be able to put down this insurrection, what advantage would accrue to either the people or ourselves? Another would immediately break forth and run precisely the same course. A dynastic change must be effected. The Tartar yoke must be thrown off as an intolerable incubus on the nation. Let no one imagine that another race of insurgents would do the work better than the present. The mere tyro in Chinese history must know that the Kwangsi insurrection would suffer nothing by comparison with most of the past. It is generally by a slow process of exhaustion that the old dynasty is consumed. In China a new dynasty, phoenix-like, rises out of the ashes of the effete one. If England does not wish to have this vast nation thrown upon herself, she

must keep aloof from this contest, and have nothing to say to either party. Let her stand on neutral ground, and both parties will respect her; let her step aside, and she will be hated by the one and despised by the other.

This principle has been grossly violated at Shanghai. In holding the city for the Imperialists, and aiding them in the south, whilst waging a deadly war with them in the north, we have committed a great political blunder; in firing on the insurgents and murdering more than 200 of their men, without having given them the slightest official intimation of our intention to do so, and without their having given us the slightest provocation, but the reverse, we have perpetrated a horrible crime. No right-thinking and right-feeling Englishman can look back upon this perverse and mean display of brute force without a blush. It is to be sincerely hoped that such a blunder be never committed again, and that our civilisation and national character be never tarnished with such another foul blot. The fact that, even after this piece of atrocity had been committed, the insurgents have received foreigners at Su Chien with their former open-heartedness, and that two foreigners have been able to travel through their territory, not only without molestation, but treated with the greatest kindness and respect, redounds to their glory and to our shame.

THE DIVISION ON THE NONCONFORMISTS' BURIAL BILL.

The following is the minority of 155 who supported the second reading of Sir Morton Peto's bill on Wednesday:—

Adair, H. E.	Duncombe, T.	Martin, P. W.
Adams, H. J.	Dunlop, A. M.	Miller, W.
Agnew, Sir A.	Ellis, H.	Mills, T.
Anderson, Vis.	Evans, Sir De Lacy	Mossell, Rt Hon W.
Arnott, Sir J.	Evans, T. W.	Morris, D.
Bagwell, J.	Evans, J. O.	Norris, J. T.
Bailey, C.	Finlay, H. B. O.	Norris, F.
Baines, H.	Finlay, A. S.	O'Brien, P.
Bali, E.	Foley, J. H.	O'Connor Don, The
Barnes, T.	Forster, C.	Onslow, G.
Bass, M. T.	Forster, W. W.	Padmore, R.
Baxter, W. H.	Freeland, H. W.	Paget, C.
Bailey, T.	Gavin, Major	Parsons, Sir J.
Beale, S.	Gifford, Earl of	Pearse, Henry
Beaumont, S. A.	Gilpin, C.	Pillington, J.
Beaumont, W. B.	Glyn, G. O.	Pollard-Urquhart, W.
Berkeley, Col F.	Glyn, G. G.	Raynam, Vis.
Biddulph, Col	Goldsmid, Sir F. H.	Ricardo, O.
Biggs, J.	Gower, Hon F. L.	Rich, H.
Black, A.	Greene, J.	Roberts, T. S. A.
Blake, J.	Gregory, W. H.	Rothwell, J. A.
Blencowe, J. G.	Gregson, S.	Rothwell, Bar. J. de
Bouyerie, Rt Hon E.	Gurney, S.	Rothwell, Bar. M. de
Brady, J.	Hadfield, B.	Russell, A.
Brand, Hon H.	Hanbury, B.	St. Aubyn, J.
Bright, J.	Hankey, T.	Scholes, W.
Bristow, A. H.	Heneage, G. F.	Schope, G. P.
Broos, H. A.	Holland, E.	Seymour, W. D.
Buckley, General	Hust, Right Hon W.	Shelley, Sir J. V.
Burke, Sir T. J.	Ingham, R.	Smith, J. B.
Butt, I.	Jackson, W.	Somerville, Right
Buxton, C.	Jervoise, Sir J. C.	Hon Sir W.
Caird, J.	Kershaw, J.	Stapledon, W.
Calcutt, F. M. W.	King, Hon P. J. L.	Standfield, J.
Calthorpe, Hon F.	Kingslake, Alex W.	Stuart, Col.
Cavendish, Hon W.	Kingslake, J. A.	Sykes, Col.
Clay, J.	Kingslake, Col.	Talbot, C. R. M.
Clifford, C. C.	Kinnaird, Hon A. F.	Tine, W.
Cogan, W. H. F.	Langton, W. H. G.	Tollenbach, Hon F. S.
Coke, Hon Col	Langton, W. H. G.	Turner, J. A.
Collier, R. P.	Lawson, W.	Villiers, Rt Hon C. P.
Coningham, W.	Layard, A. H.	Vivian, H. H.
Corbally, M. E.	Leatham, S. A.	Warner, B.
Crawford, R. W.	Lewis, J. H.	Westhead, J. P. B.
Crossley, F.	Lindsay, W. S.	Whalley, G. H.
Dalglish, R.	Locke, John	White, J.
Davey, R.	Lysley, W. J.	Williams, W.
Davis, Sir H. R. F.	Macann, J.	Woods, H.
Davis, Colonel F.	Mackie, J.	Wyld, J.
Dillwyn, L. L.	MacMahon, P.	Wyvill, M.
Douglas, Sir C.	Maguire, J. F.	Tellers.
Duff, M. E. G.	Majoribanks, D. C.	Peto, Sir S. M.
Dunbar, Sir W.	Marshall, W.	Henley, Lord

The majority included the great bulk of the Tory party as well as the following Liberals:—Messrs. W. B. Beaumont, Cavendish (Lord), Gladstone (W. E.), Lewis (Sir G.), Lowe, J. Martin, Walter, and Whitbread.

For	Against	For	Against
Mr. Mellor	Mr. Astell	Mr. Butler	Hon. G. Morgan
Hn. W. Monson	Mr. Macaulay	Mr. Merry	Hon. O. Hanbury
Sir A. Butler	Mr. Phillips	Mr. Carnegie	Lord Holmesdale
Sir R. Bethell	Sir F. Kelly		
Mr. J. Brown	Mr. Harewood	Mr. O'Connell	Mr. Ker
Lord Fermoy	Mr. S. Booth	Mr. Serj. Pigott	Mr. Bovill
Mr. F. Dundas	Mr. Moody	Mr. Adam	Hon. R. C. Hill
Mr. Hardcastle	Mr. Murray		

Law and Police.

THE ROCHDALE OATH CASE.—On Wednesday there was another "scene" in the Rochdale County Court, in the case of Maden and wife against Catnach. The case was a revival of the old case, but the plaintiffs this time estimated the value of the piano at a higher rate, in order to obtain the basis of an appeal. The same incident, however, occurred as at the previous case. Mrs. Maden said she did not believe in a God nor in the future state of rewards and punishments, and consequently the plaintiffs' case was dismissed.

A CLERGYMAN CANNOT MARRY HIMSELF.—The House of Lords, on an appeal in the case of "Beamish v. Beamish," on Monday decided that a clergyman cannot celebrate his own marriage.

VOLUNTEERS AND TOLLS.—The vexed question of the liability of Volunteers to pay toll at turnpike-gates came before the judges in the Court of Queen's Bench on Saturday. It appeared that the collector of the Kennington-gate had enforced the payment of toll in the case of three members of the 1st Surrey Rifles who were going home from drill in a cab. The collector was summoned before the magistrates, but they gave judgment against the Volunteers. The captain of the regiment then appealed to the Judges, who on Saturday reversed the decision of the magistrates, and remitted the case back to them.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

On Saturday the Court returned from Osborne to Buckingham Palace. On Monday, the Queen gave audience at Buckingham Palace to the Right Rev. Dr. Philpott, to do homage on being appointed Bishop of Worcester.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday at the Foreign Office.

Two vacancies in the trust of the British Museum have been filled up by the election of the Duke of Northumberland and Sir Thomas Phillipps, of Middle-hill.

On Friday morning the clipper ship Henry Fernie sailed from Queenstown for New Zealand with troops to reinforce those at present engaged in the Maori conflict. It is the intention of the Government to despatch another ship in the course of a week or so with further reinforcements for New Zealand.

Miscellaneous News.

MURDER OF A LADY BY HER SON.—A deplorable scene occurred on Monday, at Pwllheli, Wales. Mrs. Jones, a widow, was killed by her son, who had been insane for some years.

THE INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.—The total amount received by the Lord Mayor in aid of the Indian Famine Fund up to Monday was nearly 71,000*l*.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—Arrangements have been made by which any postponement of the departure of the Great Eastern for New York will be avoided, and the ship will consequently sail on Wednesday (this day) as previously announced, for New York.

SOUTHWARK ELECTION.—Mr. Locke's re-election for Southwark took place on Wednesday. The hon. gentleman encountered no opposition, and the speech which he delivered was received with considerable applause. He spoke very strongly in favour of the Budget, and also advocated Parliamentary Reform.

THE ROAD MYSTERY.—The presence of Inspector Whicher in the vicinity of Road-hill House, has led to rumours that the mystery was about to be cleared up; but it is to be feared that his researches will be no more successful than on former occasions. The sale of the furniture has enabled great numbers of persons to go through the rooms; and their examination of the premises has only strengthened the universal conviction that some of the late inmates carry with them the dreadful secret.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.—The Rev. W. Monk, of Cambridge, a personal friend of Dr. Livingstone, has received a letter from the intrepid explorer, dated Kangona, February 9. Dr. Livingstone writes:—"On the afternoon of the 7th her Majesty's ship *Lyra*, having, it is believed, the bishop [Dr. Mackenzie, bishop designate of the Central African Mission] on board, arrived off this harbour. The bar is rough, and has prevented communication. I am overjoyed with the prospect of the day which now dawns upon Africa." Adverting to the *Pioneer*, the vessel sent out to Dr. Livingstone, the doctor adds:—"She is a real steamer. The Admiralty by their superintendence secured everything about her of the best description."

THE CENSUS.—The following returns of population have been made public:—

	1861.	1851.
Sheffield ...	185,399	135,273
Edinburgh ...	167,131	160,302
Southampton ...	42,588	33,854
Leicester ...	68,141	60,584
Hull ...	107,481	84,690
Oxford ...	20,038	18,720
Gateshead ...	32,822	25,568
Chelmsford ...	8,407	7,795
Ipswich ...	37,719	32,697
Stowmarket ...	3,556	2,306
Lincoln ...	20,995	17,532
Wellingborough ...	6,381	5,297
Grantham ...	5,093	5,375
Melton Mowbray ...	4,440	4,434
Horncastle ...	4,848	4,915
St. Ives ...	3,394	3,572
Huntingdon ...	3,819	3,886
Gainsborough ...	6,201	7,016

The returns from the agricultural parishes continue to show a stationary state of things. In Warwick there are now 390 less than in 1851. In Wisbeach, in Norfolk, there are 1,000 less.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—On Thursday the report from the committee appointed to consider this subject, together with an account of their proceedings, and the minutes of evidence, were issued from the parliamentary printing-office. The report occupies twelve pages. The following are the four recommendations adopted by the committee:—

1. That the committee of supply and ways and means may be fixed for every day on which the House shall meet for despatch of public business.

2. That on Friday, throughout the session, orders of the day shall have precedence of notices of motions, the right being reserved to her Majesty's ministers of placing Government orders on the head of the list.

3. That by standing order, the House at its rising on Friday, do stand adjourned to the following Monday without question put, unless the House should otherwise resolve; provided that, while the committee of supply and of ways and means are open, the first order of the day on Friday shall be either supply or ways and means, and that on that order being read, the motion shall be made, "That the Speaker do leave the chair."

4. That when a public bill has been committed to a select committee, and reported to the House, the bill, as amended, shall be appointed for consideration on a future day; when, unless the House shall order the bill generally, or specially in respect of any particular clause or clauses thereof, to be re-committed to a committee of the whole House, the bill, after the consideration of the report, may be ordered to be read a third time.

Literature.

On Translating Homer. Three Lectures given at Oxford, by MATTHEW ARNOLD, M.A., Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford. London: Longman and Co.

Mr. ARNOLD tells us that it has been more than once suggested to him that he should translate Homer, but that it is a task for which he has neither time nor courage. Yet the suggestion has led him to regard still more closely that "most important poetical monument existing," of which he had long been a student; and, as he believes that no hitherto published attempt can be finally accepted as "the standard translation of Homer," he has thought that he might be of service to future translators, and "save them some loss of labour, by pointing out rocks on which their predecessors have split, and the right objects on which a translator of Homer should fix his attention." No one, however, will read Mr. Arnold's own specimens of translation, without desiring that he would attempt the entire *Iliad*. The form of metre he prefers is the hexameter; and we fully agree with him that that metre keeps the translator more nearly to "Homer's movement" than any other, and assists the reproduction of the general effect of the original. Dr. Hawtrey, the Provost of Eton, had previously illustrated its use in rendering Homer into English, with much success; and Mr. Arnold will obtain the praise of scholars and of all "the judicious," for the following noble translation of the dialogue between Achilles and his horse Xanthus, after the death of Patroclus, from the end of the nineteenth book of the *Iliad*.

"Xanthus and Balios both, ye far-fam'd seed of Podargus! See that ye bring your master home to the host of the Argives

In some other sort than your last, when the battle is ended; And not leave him behind, a corpse on the plain, like Patroclus."

Then, from beneath the yoke, the fleet horse Xanthus address'd him:

Sudden he bow'd his head, and all his mane, as he bow'd it, *

Stream'd to the ground by the yoke, escaping from under the collar;

And he was given a voice by the white-arm'd Goddess Hera.

"Truly, yet this time will we save thee, mighty Achilles!

But thy day of death is at hand; nor shall we be the reason—

No, but the will of Heaven, and Fate's invincible power. For by no slow pace or want of swiftness of ours

Did the Trojans obtain to strip the arms from Patroclus; But that prince among Gods, the son of the lovely-

hair'd Leto, Slew him fighting in front of the fray, and glorified Hector.

But, for us, we vie in speed with the breath of the West-Wind,

Which, men say, is the fleetest of winds; 'tis thou who art fated

To lie low in death, by the hand of a God and a Mortal."

Thus far he; and here his voice was stopped by the Furies.

Then, with a troubled heart, the swift Achilles address'd him:

"Why dost thou prophesy so my death to me, Xanthus? It needs not.

I of myself know well, that here I am destin'd to perish. Far from my father and mother dear: for all that, I will not

Stay this hand from fight, till the Trojans are utterly routed."

So he spake, and drove with a cry his steeds into battle."

Mr. Arnold's criticism of his own translations is, "that over the graver passages there is shed an air somewhat too strenuous and severe, by comparison with that lovely ease and sweetness which Homer, for all his noble and masculine way of thinking, never loses." And of those moderns who indulge a familiar confident tone in speaking of Homer—whether they call him *garrulous* or *glorious*—it is said with reproachful truth:—

"Homer has not only the English vigour, he has the Greek grace; and when one observes the boisterous, rollicking way, in which his English admirers—even men of genius, like the late Professor Wilson—love to talk of Homer and his poetry, one cannot help feeling that there is no very deep community of nature between them and the object of their enthusiasm. 'It is very well, my good friends,' I always imagine Homer saying to them, if he could hear them: 'you do me a great deal of honour, but somehow or other you praise me too like barbarians.' For Homer's grandeur is not the mixed and turbid grandeur of the great poets of the north, of the authors of *Othello* and *Faust*; it is a perfect, a lovely grandeur. Certainly his poetry has all the energy and power of the poetry of our ruder climates; but it has, besides, the pure lines of an Ionian horizon, the liquid clearness of an Ionian sky."

Mr. Arnold's lectures might seem at first to appeal to scholars only—to possible translators of the *Iliad*; but, while penetrated by the critical spirit, and offering the sagacious counsel, which scholars will estimate highly, there is matter of interest for all who have ever read a translation of Homer, abounding throughout these hundred pages. For instance, there is much criticism of the various translations from Chapman down to Mr. Newman; and their

faults are pithily, and, we think, most justly indicated in a passage, afterwards fully illustrated, in which they are regarded relatively to the essential qualities attributed to Homer.

"There are negative counsels: I come to the positive. When I say, the translator of Homer should above all be penetrated by a sense of four qualities of his author:—that he is eminently rapid; that he is eminently plain and direct both in the evolution of his thought and in the expression of it, that is, both in his syntax and in his words; that he is eminently plain and direct in the substance of his thought, that is, in his matter and ideas; and, finally, that he is eminently noble;—I probably seem to be saying what is too general to be of much service to anybody. Yet it is strictly true that, for want of duly penetrating themselves with the first-named quality of Homer, his rapidity, Cowper and Mr. Wright have failed in rendering him; that, for want of duly appreciating the second-named quality, his plainness and directness of style and diction, Pope and Mr. Sotheby have failed in rendering him; that for want of appreciating the third, his plainness and directness of ideas, Chapman has failed in rendering him; while for want of appreciating the fourth, his nobleness, Mr. Newman, who has clearly seen some of the faults of his predecessors, has yet failed more conspicuously than any of them.

"Coleridge says, in his strange language, speaking of the union of the human soul with the Divine essence, that this takes place,

'Where'er the mist, which stands 'twixt God and thee, Defecates to a pure transparency;'

and so, too, it may be said of that union of the translator with his original, which alone can produce a good translation, that it takes place when the mist which stands between them—the mist of alien modes of thinking, speaking, and feeling on the translator's part—'defecates to a pure transparency,' and disappears. But between Cowper and Homer—(Mr. Wright repeats in the main Cowper's manner, as Mr. Sotheby repeats Pope's manner, and neither Mr. Wright's translation nor Mr. Sotheby's has, I must be forgiven for saying, any proper reason for existing)—between Cowper and Homer there is interposed the mist of Cowper's elaborate Miltonic manner, entirely alien to the flowing rapidity of Homer; between Pope and Homer there is interposed the mist of Pope's literary artificial manner, entirely alien to the plain naturalness of Homer's manner; between Chapman and Homer there is interposed the mist of the fancifulness of the Elizabethan age, entirely alien to the plain directness of Homer's thought and feeling; while between Mr. Newman and Homer is interposed a cloud of more than Egyptian thickness—namely, a manner, in Mr. Newman's version, eminently ignoble."

The characterisation of Homer with which the above passage commences is very happy, and singularly complete. Chapman's version fails chiefly through the "conceits and fantasticality" of the Elizabethan age, of which a good instance is here given:—

"In Hector's famous speech (again) at his parting from Andromache, Homer makes him say: 'Nor does my own heart so bid me' (to keep safe behind the walls), 'since I have learned to be staunch always, and to fight among the foremost of the Trojans, busy on behalf of my father's great glory, and my own.' In Chapman's hands this becomes:

'The spirit I first did breathe

Did never teach me that; much less, since the contempt of death

Was settled in me, and my mind knew what a worthy was, Whose office is to lead in fight, and give no danger pass

Without improvement. In this fire must Hector's trial shine: Here, must his country, father, friends, be in him made divine.'

You see how ingeniously Homer's plain thought is tortured, as the French would say, here. Homer goes on:

'For well I know this in my mind and in my heart, the day will be, when sacred Troy shall perish.'

ἔσσεταί ἡμῶν, ὅτ' ἂν ποτ' ἐλώλη' Ἰλίου ἱρή.

Chapman makes this:

'And when a stormy day shall come, in mind and soul I know, When sacred Troy shall shed her towers, for tears of overthrow.'

I might go on for ever, but I could not give you a better illustration than this last, of what I mean by saying that the Elizabethan poet fails to render Homer because he cannot forbear to interpose a play of thought between his object and its expression. Chapman translates his object into Elizabethan, as Pope translates it into the Augustan of Queen Anne; both convey it to us through a medium. Homer, on the other hand, sees his object and conveys it to us immediately."

The style of Pope is subjected to a criticism, from which we extract an interesting passage, the last paragraph of which may be regarded as very seriously pointing out the falsity and base taste of a style of description that has recently grown with great rapidity in our literature, both in prose and verse:—

"Every one knows the passage at the end of the eighth book of the *Iliad*, where the fires of the Trojan encampment are likened to the stars. It is very far from my wish to hold Pope up to ridicule, so I shall not quote the commencement of the passage, which in the original is of great and celebrated beauty, and in translating which Pope has been singularly and notoriously unfortunate. But the latter part of the passage, where Homer leaves the stars, and comes to the Trojan fires, treat of the plainest, most matter-of-fact subject possible, and deals with this, as Homer always deals with every subject, in the plainest and most straightforward style. 'So many in number, between the ships and the streams of Ranthus, shone forth in front of Troy the fires kindled by the Trojans. There were kindled a thousand fires in the plain; and by each one there sat fifty men in the light of the blazing fire. And the horses, munching white barley and rye, and standing by the chariots, waited for the bright-throned Morning.'"

"In Pope's translation, this plain story becomes the following:

"So many flames before proud Ilium blaze, And brighten glimmering Xanthus with their rays: The long reflections of the distant fires Gleam on the walls, and tremble on the spires."

* *Iliad*, vi. 444.

† *Iliad*, viii. 560.

A thousand piles the dusky horrors gild,
And shoot a shady lustre o'er the field.
Full fifty guards each flaming pile attend,
Whose umber'd arms, by fit, thick flashes send;
Loud neigh the coursers o'er their heaps of corn,
And ardent warriors wait the rising morn.'

It is for passages of this sort, which, after all, form the bulk of a narrative poem, that Pope's style is so bad. In elevated passages he is powerful, as Homer is powerful, though not in the same way; but in plain narrative, where Homer is still powerful and delightful, Pope, by the inherent fault of his style, is ineffective and out of taste. Wordsworth says somewhere, that wherever Virgil seems to have composed 'with his eye on the object,' Dryden fails to render him. Homer invariably composes 'with his eye on the object,' whether the object be a moral or a material one: Pope composes with his eye on his style, into which he translates his object, whatever it is. That, therefore, which Homer conveys to us immediately, Pope conveys to us through a medium. He aims at turning Homer's sentiments pointedly and rhetorically; at investing Homer's description with ornament and dignity. A sentiment may be changed by being put into a pointed and oratorical form, yet may still be very effective in that form; but a description, the moment it takes its eyes off that which it is to describe, and begins to think of ornamenting itself, is worthless.

Cowper's translation is, of course, praised by Mr. Arnold for its conscientious fidelity; but its faults—making it wholly un-Homeric—are precisely marked, when it is said that "its inversions, and elaborate and self-retarding movement, are the very opposites of the directness and flowingness of Homer, which he keeps alike in passages of the simplest narrative, and in those of the deepest emotion." Mr. Francis Newman, the worst of all translators of Homer, has more space given to him by Mr. Arnold than the impression made by his strange attempt on the world really demands. He is severely handled, and condemned as eminently "ignoble" and "odd"—which is certainly a very striking twofold falseness to his original.

We shall delight to keep Mr. Arnold's small but weighty contribution to the Homeric literature among our choice books in that department.

The Busy Hives Around Us. With Illustrations by W. HARVEY. London: James Hogg and Sons.

A reviewer who has a benevolent mind towards the public will sometimes have to give to a poor book a notice that extends itself grudgingly to considerable length, for the sake of "warning off" the unsuspecting, and establishing the justness of severe censure. Now, we are in this case with the book before us. It is hardly worth a line; but it is attractively prepared, and is issued by a house too respectable to have been aware of its deficiencies: so we must stoop to show what the work is. We were taken by its title—the idea is a good one: but the execution is as bad as it well could be. Not that it is written without pretension:—nay, verily, that is its first sin. Its style aims at being familiar, brilliant, and witty; and only succeeds in achieving a laboured impertinence, occasionally further degraded by poor jokes and bad grammar: so that it is indescribably dull and wearisome.

Now, let us accompany the author to the cotton-mill of Messrs. Kershaw and Co., at Stockport. Unquestionably, their mill is a very fine one; and presents a noble sight to the visitor—an epitome to the cotton manufacture of England. But the author of this book should not have written a book about a cotton-mill after having seen one for the first time. He makes all sorts of ludicrous mistakes,—the worse for the confidence and bombast of his statements. What exaggeration could be more absurd, than to say of Messrs. Kershaw and Co.'s mill, that it is "a mass of brick, grand as the Pyramids, and its chimney more astonishing, as a work of art, than the Monument of London"? To say nothing of the Pyramids, as we have not seen them, we restrict our criticism of the remark to saying that there are, in the very neighbourhood of the chimney preferred to the Monument of London, other specimens of chimney-architecture by which it is far surpassed. When it is proclaimed that "amongst factories this is the finest," we are quite sure the Lancashire pride of the honourable member for Stockport would lead him to protest that there are many superior in magnitude, and equal in arrangement and management. When it is so oddly said that "not 1,800, nor 18,000, would represent the manual amount of work of this one mill," many people will think the writer means to say that 18,000 persons are employed, or are dependent on the employment furnished by this mill,—which would be, of course, a gross overstatement: but we suppose it is meant that the machines do the work of 18,000 hands; and then we must say that there are no means for fairly and accurately making such a calculation, and that it is probably below the mark. Speaking of the "preliminaries" to the loom, the author tries vainly to describe the preparation of warps; and pictures a boy and girl—(was it a boy and girl? such an arrangement is unusual for this description of work)—sitting on benches, face to face, &c., &c., and adds, "To stop the chance of unseemly mirth in such a serious work, a veil of string hangs down to intercept their smiles and speech!"—this "veil of string" being, in reality, the "heald" on which the "drawers-in" work, and, though a screen, is so accidentally, and not intentionally. If a boy and girl had two or three days at the monotonous work of "drawing-in," they would soon find the laugh taken out of them, without the interposition of a "veil." The author shows

that his ignorance is crass and complete by calling *cops*—a term well-known now everywhere—"cobs," all throughout the cotton paper. He states, too, that "reckoning-day is once a fortnight"; although we happen to know that in this very mill the "hands" have always, so far as the recollection of a competent witness goes, been paid *weekly*:—a point that we notice only because it is made the occasion of a moralising remark. There are many objectionable bits of remark scattered here and there; but the worst of all is that with respect to the suitably barred and secured counting-house, of which it is said that "Hungry eyes in a thousand heads would be urged beyond bounds by the display of treasure":—a foul libel on the character of the working people of the manufacturing districts.

We could go on exposing the author's errors in colliery matters; but we have done enough to warn our readers against a book that is everywhere marked by ignorance, haste, and presumption.

The Moor Cottage. By MAY BEVERLEY, Author of "Little Estella," &c. Cambridge and London: Macmillan and Co.

THIS is a story of the home life of a family of fatherless girls, the Eversleys, at the Moor Cottage; and of their intercourse with a delightful maiden lady, Aunt Jessie, and her nephew, Herbert Mausfield, resident in the little town of Market Craven. From the cottage household Mabel emerges as the heroine of the book; and the hero to match is Herbert, who, after participation in the dangers and gallant deeds of the Russian war, claims the true-hearted, gentle girl as his bride. The incidents are well managed, and are very natural. The home pictures are exceedingly pleasing. "Of development of character there is but little; Aunt Jessie has most distinctness of personality, and is our favourite. The subordinate persons somehow or other seem more living than their principals,—the well-intentioned, dreadful, good-woman bores, the Miss Dixens, for instance,—and the servants, Ruth and Parker, who add something to the humour of the tale. The episode of the Crimean war is very well conceived, and written with considerable truth and spirit.

But the whole complexion of the work calls for more emphatic praise than any special feature of it. It is the most delicately pure piece of fiction that we have read for some time: and draws its interest from the simple life of home, from the quiet affections of the heart, and from the events that happen alike to us all, and in no respect whatever from the passions, faults, or sins of the persons depicted, or from the unusualness of the incidents introduced. It is certainly not a powerful book, and is too prolix in its conversations, and in its remarks upon its own materials and progress: but it is wholly unexceptionable in substance and beautiful in feeling; so that it may be commended as pleasant and healthy reading, especially for young ladies.

Gleanings.

There is just as much intemperance in drinking physic as drinking wine or anything else.

"I have had such a curious dinner," said a gentleman, "calves' tails." "Extremes meet," Ferrol said.

The iron-cased steamer *Defence*, which is also constructed to act as a "ram," was launched on Wednesday last.

There are five living ex-Presidents of the United States—Van Buren, Tyler, Fillmore, Pierce, and Buchanan.

A bailiff, calling at the house of a distressed Quaker to serve a writ, was refused admittance. He said to the servant, "Your master is at home, but will not see me." "He has seen thee, friend," said Abigail, "but does not like thy appearance."

Mr. Hodgson, of Fleet-street, London, has lately sold, to a collector, a copy of "The Bull of Rome," black letter, 1588, with the signature and notes of W. Shakspeare.

The following is an exact copy of a notice recently stuck upon the church door of a village only a few miles from Cambridge:—"I Do Hear by give Notis that the Overseer Calls a meeting on thursday Eving a bout 5 o'clock for a rat. Signed — overseer."

German papers state that the late King of Prussia has left behind him a manuscript work, on the internal and external composition and character of the Evangelical Church, which is shortly about to be published.

An old lady, named Marks, died last week, at Woodbury, Devonshire, aged 103 years. Up to the period of her death she retained her faculties, and for some time previous she was enabled to rejoice in the fact of having no less than thirty-six great-grandchildren.

The admirers of Lord Macaulay will be gratified to learn that the original autograph of the whole of the fifth and last volume of his "History of England" has been deposited in the Manuscript Department of the British Museum, and a portion of it placed in a glass case for public inspection.—*Notes and Queries.*

The following advertisement appears in the *Manchester Guardian*:—"Matrimony.—A gentleman of Lyons, travelling in England since last October, who will probably be located in London, should the treaty be ratified, is most anxious to form the acquaintance and friendship of an English or Scotch young lady, with a view to a matrimonial alliance. References, &c."

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

SCARSDALE.—April 18, at Kedleston, Derbyshire, Lady Scarsdale, of a daughter.

BESLEY.—April 24, at Brunswick-terrace, Brighton, the wife of F. Besley, Esq., of a son.

HEBDITCH.—April 29, at Lopen Villa, Arley-hill, Bristol, the wife of the Rev. Samuel Hebditch, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MATTHEWS—GARRATT.—April 18, at Union Chapel, Combe Down, near Bath, by license, by the Rev. T. Ansell, William Matthews, of Ireland, to Francis, second daughter of Mr. Samuel Garratt, of Combe Down.

ARNFIELD—JOHNSON.—April 18, at Saul-street Chapel, Preston, by the Rev. W. Antliff, of Oldham, the Rev. Robert Arnfield, of Oldham, to Margaret, youngest daughter of Mr. Nicholas Johnson, farmer, of Lea, Preston.

RUSHWORTH—THOMAS.—April 18, at Broad-street Chapel, Halifax, by the Rev. G. Mather, Mr. William Rushworth, tailor, Mytholmroyd, to Miss Eliza Thomas, of Sowerby. This being the first marriage at this chapel, a handsome Bible was presented to the newly-married couple.

GREENWOOD—PIGG.—April 23, at the Old Meeting House, Norwich, by the Rev. John Hallett, Mr. J. A. Greenwood, to Eliza, daughter of the late Mr. R. Pigg, both of Norwich.

JACKSON—ALLIOTT.—April 23, at Howard Chapel, Bedford, S. Jackson, Esq., of Manchester, to Elizabeth Grace, daughter of the Rev. W. Allott, of Bedford.

COOPER—HATFIELD.—April 23, at the Independent Chapel, Stamford, by the Rev. B. O. Bendall, Thomas Cooper, Esq., solicitor, Mossley House, near Congleton, to Fanny Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Hatfield, St. Martin's, Stamford.

SLINN—TUDSBURY.—April 23, at Queen-street Chapel, Sheffield, by the Rev. J. H. Muir, Mr. Thomas Slinn, outler, to Miss Mary Ann Tudsbury, daughter of Mr. John Tudsbury, Sheffield.

CROOKER—PETHICK.—April 25, at Portland Chapel, Bristol, Mr. Crooker, surgeon, Devon, to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Pethick, Esq., Northhill-villa, Clifton.

HARDMAN—CRAVEN.—April 25, at the Orton-road Congregational Church, Birkenhead, by the Rev. F. S. Williams, Mr. George Hardman, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. George Craven, of Birkenhead.

JOWETT—HORNER.—April 26, at East-parade Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. William Hudswell, James, eldest son of the late Mr. James Jowett, to Mary Ann, only daughter of Mr. Thomas Horner, all of Leeds.

FLINT—FOORD.—April 28, at the Caledonian-road Chapel, Islington, by the Rev. Ebenezer Davies, Mr. John Flint, of Islington, to Mary, daughter of Mr. Charles Foord, of Catefield, Sussex.

DEATHS.

LAMB.—April 17, in his fifty-second year, Mr. John Lamb, of 17, Tabernacle-square, Finsbury.

EVANS.—April 18, at Old St. Mary, Ernest Walrond, infant son of Mr. S. T. Evans, of that town, aged five weeks.

WARMINGTON.—April 20, Daniel Warmington, Hook Norton, in his forty-sixth year.

HALSTEAD.—April 23, Mrs. Halstead, the wife of W. Halstead, Esq., cotton spinner, Burnley, aged fifty-two years.

WILLIAMSON.—April 24, at Whitburn Hall, near Sunderland, Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., in his sixty-fourth year.

YOUNGMAN.—April 27, at North Walsham, in his ninetyeth year, Mr. Richard Youngman, many years a respectable farmer at Honing, Norfolk. He was for sixty-five years a consistent member of the Baptist church at Worstead, of which he was also for many years a faithful deacon. His father and mother both died at the advanced age of ninety-six years.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The news of the commencement of hostilities in the United States caused a fall of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in the funds on Friday, but favourable accounts from Paris caused a reaction. On Saturday prices remained without alteration. On Monday, also, the market was quiet, but there was a tendency to heaviness on account of the American news. Consols were first quoted 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$, and they returned to that price after having been offered at 91 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Prices this morning opened very dull, but there was afterwards rather more firmness, Consols being 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ for Money, and 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 for the Account. The New Threes and Reduced were 90 $\frac{1}{2}$. Exchequer Bills, 5s. to 3s. dis.; Bank Stock is 232 233; India ditto, 224; ditto 5 per Cent. Loan, 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 102; ditto 5 per Cent. Enforced Paper, 94; ditto 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent., 100 $\frac{1}{2}$; ditto Debentures, 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ 96 $\frac{1}{2}$; and ditto Bonds, 17s. to 12s. dis.

In the discount market there has been rather an increased demand, but the general rate remains at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. At the Bank the applications were entirely unimportant. In the Stock-Exchange the charge for loans is 3 per cent.

Foreign Securities are rather inactive, but prices are generally firm.

Rather more buoyancy is apparent in the Railway Share Market, and in some instances prices show an upward tendency.

Joint Stock Bank, Mining, and Miscellaneous Shares continued in moderate request, without any material change in values.

The Board of Trade returns for March, which were published on Saturday, furnish fresh proofs of the strength of our general commercial position. In spite of the apprehended civil war in America, the famine price of money, and the drain in payment for food, the export trade presents a decided recovery. The total shipments of home produce and manufactures

for the month are returned at 10,950,830L, against 10,393,470L in March, 1860, and 11,313,928L in March, 1859.

The accounts received from several of the manufacturing districts during the past week are marked by a more cheerful tone. The weather is better; the money market has become comparatively easy; there are no alarming movements of French troops; and the Minister of the new Kingdom of Italy has virtually declared that the effort to wrest Venetia from the enemy will probably not be made this year. The impression with regard to the future is, therefore, of rather a more settled kind, and business, upon the whole, has slightly improved.

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 39 for the week ending on Wednesday, April 24.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued ..	£36,802,960
Government Debt ..	£11,015,100
Other Securities ..	£3,459,900
Gold Bullion ..	£11,437,102
Silver Bullion ..	£890,858
	£26,802,960
BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital ..	£14,553,300
Reserve ..	£1,183,835
Public Deposits ..	£4,757,607
Other Deposits ..	£13,604,075
Seven Day and other Bills ..	£603,994
	£24,099,811
	£38,782,021

April 25, 1861.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier

Friday, April 26, 1861.

DEATHS.

HAYNES, P., 10, James-street, Old Bethnal-green-road, silk manufacturer, May 9, June 13.
 GODDARD, JAMES, Karl Scham, Suffolk, draper, May 8, June 5.
 HORT, T., Salisbury, Wiltshire, cabinet maker and upholsterer, May 8, June 5.
 CLARK, W., Jun., 1, Southwark-bridge-road, and 12, Rockingham-row, New Kent-road, timber merchant, May 8, June 5.
 SANDERSON, P., 12, Tottenham-street, Fitzroy-square, coach-maker, May 7, June 5.
 BATES, P., Croydon, Surrey, draper, May 6, June 10.
 JONES, J., Jun., Standard Factory, Wharf-road, City-road, manufacturer of patent furnaces, May 8, June 17.
 ELLYETT, F., 129, Queen-street, Portsea, Hampshire, hatter, May 7, June 11.
 BALLARD, J. T., Leicester, draper, May 7, June 11.
 BARTLETT, W. S., Oldbury, Worcestershire, grocer and provision dealer, May 9 and 30.
 TONKS, J., Tonks Hotel, Hill-street, Birmingham, victualler, May 9 and 30.
 PETERSON, T. P., Bristol and Downand, Gloucestershire, dealer in horses, cattle, corn, and timber, May 8, June 10.
 GIBSON, W., Leeds, Yorkshire, provision merchant, May 10, June 7.
 GOODEMAN, R., White Hart Hotel, High-street, Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, licensed victualler, and livery stable keeper, May 8, June 5.
 ALLEN, J., Irwell Foundry, Radcliffe-bridge, Lancashire, smallware manufacturer, May 10, June 4.

Tuesday, April 30, 1861.

DEATHS.

PERROTT, J., Cheddar, Somersetshire, draper, May 13, June 10.
 WILLIAMS, A., Weymouth, Dorsetshire, draper, May 15, June 12.
 GIBSON, J., Birmingham, licensed victualler, May 9 and 30.
 GRAMAM, J., Liverpool, blue manufacturer, May 7, June 3.
 TYZACK, T. T., Liverpool, flour dealer, May 14, June 3.
 MOULD, T., Sudbury, farmer, May 18, June 6.
 RANDALL, T. W., Wrexham, Buckinghamshire, corn dealer, May 14, June 12.
 COX, ANN, Westminster, publican, May 13, June 10.
 PEARSON, G., Manchester, machine maker, May 17, June 7.
 PERRY, G., Minorca, sail maker, May 10, June 14.
 TRIVETT, J., Sheffield, bootmaker, May 11, June 15.
 JENKES, C. W., Hunmanby, Yorkshire, surgeon, May 22, June 19.
 WALL, G., Canterbury, brewer, May 14, June 13.
 TALLIN, LUCINDA, 21, Warwick-square, City, bookseller, May 14, June 11.
 KIRKUS, R. W., Walton-on-the-Hill, Lancashire, druggist, May 7, June 3.
 CLAYTON, W., CLAYTON, J. W., and BILLINGTON, C., Man-ingham, Yorkshire, builders, May 27, June 17.
 ANKERS, J., Fleet-street, innkeeper, May 14, June 18.
 BENFIELD, T., Nuneaton, Warwickshire, innkeeper, May 10 and 31.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS.—At the beginning of Spring chest complaints are continually produced by the east wind and variable temperature. In all such cases early attention and effective treatment are demanded to prevent them degenerating into more serious and often fatal maladies. The invalid may rest assured that Holloway's Pills, without worrying the weakest constitution, will remove all formidable symptoms. The Ointment should be rubbed on the chest, back, and sides, every night and morning for at least ten minutes, and the parts then encased in flannel. This course of treatment will loosen fever, rectify incipient congestion, relieve the oppressed lungs, and remove restlessness, hoarseness, and cough. Thorough restoration will reward diligence and attention in following this advice.—[Advertisement.]

EFFECTS OF CLIMATE ON THE CONSTITUTION.—The curious fact, that the same medicine or drug possesses properties equally powerful in curing diseases engendered by opposite climates or atmospheric influence, has frequently been noticed by experienced therapeutic investigators. This has been especially noted with Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, which has been found alike beneficial to sufferers from the evil influences of a dry, damp, cold, or intensely hot atmosphere. Dr. de Jongh's Oil has been prescribed with most admirable results in cases of Consumption, General Debility, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Infantile Wasting, and all Scrofulous Affections. The "Dublin Medical Quarterly," in advertising to this, thus rationally accounts for the remarkable and extensive benefits arising from the administration of this medicine:—"Upon the first inspection of the section, 'On the Diseases in which the use of Cod Liver Oil is recommended,' in Dr. de Jongh's Treatise, that which immediately strikes the mind is, the number, and apparently opposite characters—a circumstance, we are afraid, likely to engender a suspicion that it belongs to those remedies which have so often been asserted to cure, in a certain inscrutable manner, all human maladies, and which have almost equally often turned out to be plain remedies, suited to a very few diseases. But we caution the inquirer, at the outset, not to fall into error upon a point so likely to mislead; for the truth is, that with few exceptions, all the diseases herein named have a certain family resemblance, and, for the most part, a similar pathology at their origin."—[Advertisement.]

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, April 29.

There was a small supply of English wheat fresh up to this morning's market. The really good samples were taken off at about the current rates of this day's night. Secondary and inferior parcels met a slow sale. The arrivals of foreign wheat are very large for the week; and it was not possible to make progress in sales unless at a reduction of 1s to 2s per qr. from the prices of Monday last. A large portion of the supply will require to be taken into granary. Barley about maintains its recent improvement. Beans sell at full as much money. Peas unaltered. The arrival of oats for the week are very considerable, several vessels having got in for this morning which are not included in the return. Really good fresh oats, being comparatively scarce, find ready buyers at full prices; but for anything where the condition is at all affected, no more money could be obtained; and such quality was rather neglected.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. d.	Wheat	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red	42 0 62	Dantzic ..	72 0 78
Ditto White ..	44 70	Konigsberg, Red ..	62 74
Linco., Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red ..	66 72
Yorkshire Red ..	— —	Rostock ..	66 72
Scotch ..	— —	Danish and Holstein ..	60 68
Rye ..	34 36	East Friesland ..	60 61
Barley, English ..	40 46	Petersburg ..	52 58
Scotch ..	40 45	Riga and Archangel ..	— —
Malt (pale) ..	64 70	Polish Odessa ..	54 60
Beans, mazagan ..	38 42	Marianopoli ..	53 62
Ticks ..	— —	Taganrog ..	— —
Harrow ..	— —	Egyptian ..	42 44
Pigeon ..	— —	American (U.S.) ..	60 72
Peas, White ..	42 44	Barley, Pomeranian ..	30 36
Grey ..	40 42	Konigsberg ..	— —
Maple ..	40 42	Danish ..	32 34
Boilers ..	— —	East Friesland ..	25 26
Tares (English new) ..	— —	Egyptian ..	27 28
Foreign ..	— —	Odessa ..	27 28
Oats (English new) ..	20 21	Boats—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse ..	36 40
Sack of 280 lbs ..	54 57	Pigeon ..	42 44
Linseed, English ..	— —	Egyptian ..	33 34
Baltic ..	56 58	Peas, White ..	41 46
Black Sea ..	56 58	Oats—	
Hempseed ..	46 48	Dutch ..	20 26
Canaryseed ..	50 56	Jahde ..	19 24
Oilseed, per cwt. of		Danish ..	19 24
112 lbs. English ..	— —	Danish, Yellow feed ..	22 26
German ..	56 70	Swedish ..	24 25
French ..	40 54	Petersburg ..	21 26
American ..	40 46	Flour, per bar. of 190 lbs.	
Linseed Cakes, 120 to 124 lbs		New York ..	30 33
Rape Cakes, 60 to 64 lbs per ton		Spanish, per sack ..	46 50
Rape Seed 30 to 34 to 35 0s per last		Carawayseed, per cwt.	28 32

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis, are from 9d to 9½d; household ditto, 7d to 8½d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, April 29.

There was an average supply of foreign stock in our market to-day, and, for the most part, in good condition. On the whole the demand ruled steady, at about previous quotations. From our own grazing districts, as well as from Scotland, the arrivals of beasts fresh up to this morning were seasonably good, and in full average condition and number. Prime Scots and crosses commanded a steady inquiry, at fully last Monday's currency; otherwise the beef trade was less active, on former terms. The value of the best Scots was 6s per lb. The receipts from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, were 2,000 Scots and shorthorns; from other parts of England, 500 various breeds; and from Scotland 500 Scots and crosses. We were but moderately supplied with all breeds of sheep; nevertheless, the mutton trade was in a sluggish state, at barely last Monday's quotations. The best old Downs in the wool realised 10d, out of the wool 5s per lb. Good and prime lambs commanded a steady sale, at full prices; otherwise, the lamb trade was in a sluggish state. About 240 came to hand from the Isle of Wight. There was only a limited sale for calves, the quotations being the same as last Monday, and, compared with Thursday, 2d per lb. decline. The top price for veal was 5s 2½ per lb. The pork trade ruled heavy, and prices had a drooping tendency.

Per lb. to sink the Offal.

s. d.		s. d.	
Inf. coarse beasts	3 4 to 3 8	Pr. coarse woolled	4 8 to 5 6
Second quality	4 0 4 4	Prime Southdown	5 8 to 5 10
Prime large oxen	4 0 4 8	Lge. coarse calves	4 6 to 5
Prime Scots, &c.	4 10 5 0	Prime small	5 2 to 5 6
Coarse inf. sheep	3 6 3 10	Large hogs	4 0 4 6
Second quality	4 0 4 4	Neat sm. porkers	4 8 to 5 10

Lambs, 6s 0d to 7s 4d.

Suckling calves, 20s to 23s. Quarter-old store pigs, 22s to 30s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, April 29.

The supplies of meat on sale here have been less extensive, and all descriptions are in steady request, at rather improved prices.

Per lb. by the carcass.

s. d.		s. d.	
Inferior beef	2 10 to 3 2	Small pork	4 10 to 5 2
Middling ditto	3 4 3 8	Inf. mutton	3 8 4 0
Prime large do	3 10 4 0	Middling ditto	4 2 4 8
Do. small do	4 2 4 4	Prime ditto	4 10 5 0
Large pork	4 0 4 8	Veal	4 4 5 4

Lamb, 6s 0d to 7s 0d.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINING-LANE, April 30.

TEA.—The market has remained very quiet, and prices are unaltered.

SUGAR.—A moderate inquiry only has been experienced, and late prices have been barely supported for all descriptions.

COFFEE.—No business of any importance has been recorded, and quotations remain unaltered.

RICE.—The market has continued dull, and a slight decline has taken place in values.

SALT-PETRE.—The demand for the finer descriptions has been more active, and in some instances higher rates have been established.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, April 27.—The supply of ordinary vegetables is insufficient for the demand, and prices for things in that way are high. Cornish brocoli continues to be furnished, and good samples of lettuces, endive, and artichokes are received from France. New grapes are offered, and fetch fair prices, and of strawberries there is a tolerably good supply, considering the season. Asparagus, French beans, green peas, young carrots, and new potatoes may also now be obtained. Cucumbers are coming in plentifully. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Lily of the Valley, Chinese Primulas, Violets, Mignonette, Camellias, Heaths, and Roses.

PROVISIONS, Monday, April 29.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 793 barrels butter, and 2,091 bales bacon; and from foreign ports 16,294 casks butter, and 765 bales bacon. The arrivals of new Irish butter are limited, chiefly consisting of fourth Cokes, which met a fair sale at 8s. Foreign sold steadily, at but little variation in prices, except Jerseys, which declined about 2s per cwt. The bacon market was quiet, and the transactions during the week were to but a moderate extent; some sales of prime Waterford made at 7s to 7½ on board for shipment.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, April 29.—Fair average supplies of potatoes, chiefly home-grown,

have been on sale here since our last, and the demand generally has ruled steady, at about previous currencies. York公爵, 185s to 150s; Scotch Regents, 95s to 125s; Ditto cups, 80s to 100s; Ditto rocks, 85s to 100s; Dunbar Regents, 180s to 175s; Lincolnshire ditto, 100s to 110s; Foreign, 95s to 90s per ton.

WOOL, Monday, April 29.—We have to report an improved demand for most descriptions of home-grown wools, at very full prices. The home buyers are certainly operating somewhat more freely, and several parcels have been taken for export to France and Belgium. The market, however, is by no means brisk.

HOPS, Monday, April 29.—We have no alteration to report in our market, which continues active at full quotations. The accounts from the different plantations all speak of great weakness in the bine, and in the low grounds a large portion must be re-planted. Mid and East Kent, 80s, 140s, 200s; Weald of Kent, 60s, 120s, 160s; Sussex, 60s, 80s, 120s; Yearlings, 110s, 140s, 180s. The imports of foreign hops into London last week were 38 bales from Hambro, 29 from Rotterdam, and 1 from Antwerp.

SEEDS, Monday, April 29.—The demand for seeds of all descriptions was small, and is now coming to a close, and prices are irregular. The export demand for red has also fallen off, and only exceptional sales takes place. Values remain nominally unaltered, with little business passing.

OIL, Monday, April 29.—Linseed oil continues in good request, and its value has improved to 28s 6d per cwt on the spot. Rape is very firm, with an upward tendency in prices. In olive, very little is doing. Cocoa-nut moves off steadily, at full currencies, and palm is quite as dear as last week. Fish oils are neglected. Turpentine has met an improved sale, at 3s 6d for American spirits.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—Saturday, April 27.—Russian hemp is a slow sale, at 30½ to 31s for clean qualities; but for East India kinds there has been an improved demand, at extreme rates. In flax a moderate business is doing, at late rates. We have alteration to report in the value either of jute or coir goods.

COALS, Monday, April 29.—Market firm, at last day's rates. Hettons 10s, South Hettons 10s, Tees 12s 6d, Harfield 13s 6d, Eden's 17s, Gosforth 16s, Hartley's 17s, Tanfield 13s 3d, Wylam 16s 6d—fresh arrivals, 101; left from last day, 29—total, 127.

TALLOW, Monday, April 29.—The business doing in our market to-day is very moderate; nevertheless prices are supported. F.Y.C. is quoted at 50s per cwt on the spot, and at 55s 6d to 56s for the last three months' delivery. Rough fat 2s 11d per lbs.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Stock ..	10684	11044	11571	89938	76561
Price of Yellow Candles ..	55s 9d	55s 9d	55s 9d	55s 9d	55s 9d
Delivery last Week ..	1573	1157	1150	1423	1886
Ditto from the 1st of June ..	120826	98778	93631	75112	72967
Arrived last Week ..	331	510	313	178	1046
Ditto from the 1st of June ..	91600	93109	93335	92969	116374
Price of Town Tallow ..	57s 3d	57s 3d	58s 9d	58s 9d	57s 3d

Advertisements.

CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, LEWISHAM.

Annual Election, April 30, 1861.

R. J. KITCHENER, Esq., in the Chair.

The following were the results of the poll. The first Three were declared duly elected:—

J. C. Rees ..	2,357	S. Lewis ..	144
A. L. Bell ..	1,525	J. E. Toft ..	123
J. D. Jenkins ..	1,276	F. H. Fisher ..	94
T. L. Roberts ..	940	K. Roberts ..	86
J. S. Hughes ..	915	T. M. Toser ..	23
H. H. Oakley ..	672	G. B. Dunn ..	9
C. L. Grant ..	492	H. Farnsworth ..	8
W. Chamberlain ..	382	J. M. Hawkins ..	3
J. Lewis ..	182		

GEORGE ROSE, Secretary.

15, Paragon, Old Kent-road.

A LADY, of middle age, respectably connected, accustomed to Housekeeping, will be glad to UNDERTAKE the MANAGEMENT of a WIDOWER'S FAMILY. The amount of Salary unimportant.

Address, S. W., 10, High Wickham, Hastings, Sussex.

REQUIRED, by a highly respectable YOUNG PERSON, accustomed to the BERLIN WOOL, LAURE and FANCY TRADE, a RE-ENGAGEMENT.

Address, A. G., 6, Hatton-garden, London, E.C.

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To be DISPOSED OF, a BUSINESS which has been successfully carried on in a fashionable Town of the west of England—the Proprietor retiring.

For Particulars, enquire of Ellis, Swarington, and Co., London.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT. NEWLY-INVENTED APPLICATION OF PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

9 LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, SOLE INVENTOR AND PATENTER.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of

CHEMICALLY-PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER in lieu of the gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

All sharp edges are avoided; no spring wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of motion is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

Teeth filled with gold, and Mr. Ephraim Mosely's Enamel Cement, the only stopping that will not become discoloured, particularly recommended for front teeth.

9, GROSVENOR-STREET (W.), LONDON;

14, GAY-STREET, BATH; and

10, ELDON-SQUARE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH SEE THAT YOU GET IT, as inferior kinds are often substituted.

TEETH—MR. MAURICE'S MINERAL
TEETH and **PLIABLE GUMS** are universally recog-
 nized as being superior to any other Artificial Teeth in Europe
 for their wonderful imitation, beauty, durability, use, as well
 as economy. No Springs, nor any painful operation whatever
 required. From 5s. per Tooth; or 2l. 10s. an Upper or
 Lower Set.
 Mr. MAURICE, Surgeon-Dentist, 8, Langham-place, Regent-
 street, near Portland-place.

BEST SETS OF TEETH.—EDWD. MILES
 and **SON, SURGEON-DENTISTS, 15, LIVERPOOL-
 STREET, Bishopsgate Church, E.C.** encourage their Patients
 and Medical Friends, to whom they have been so largely
 indebted for the last thirty years, still to avail them-
 selves of the superiority of their **BEST SETS OF TEETH**,
 every description of which they adapt without pain, and with-
 out or with springs. Best Stopping with Gold, &c. Extraction
 for Toothache almost entirely avoided. Extracts from E.
 Miles and Son's two-shilling book—which is an original work
 on the teeth—setting forth the essential importance of true
 and pure work for the mouth, and many other valuable hints
 to the suffering and toothless, can be had gratis, per stamped
 envelope, or at their residence,
 15, LIVERPOOL-STREET, BISHOPSGATE CHURCH, E.C.

KEATING'S COD LIVER OIL.—The Pale
 Newfoundland, pure and tasteless, the Light Brown
 cheaper and of good quality. The demand for these oils,
 most highly recommended for their medicinal properties, has
 so greatly increased that Mr. Keating, being anxious to
 bring them within the reach of all classes, now imports
 direct, the Pale, from Newfoundland, and the Brown, from
 the Norwegian Islands.—The Pale may be had in half-pints,
 1s. 6d.; pints, 2s. 6d.; quart, 4s. 6d. The Light Brown, in
 pints, 1s. 8d.; quart, 3s. No higher price need be paid. At
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DR. DE JONGH'S
 (Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL,
 Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men as the
 safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for
 CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS,
 RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN,
 RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL
 SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

The invariable purity, palatableness, speedy efficacy, and
 consequent economy of this unrivalled preparation have ob-
 tained for it the general approval and unqualified confidence of
 the Medical Profession, and notwithstanding the active and in-
 too many instances unscrupulous opposition of interested
 dealers, an unprecedented amount of public patronage.
 The immeasurable therapeutic superiority of Dr. de Jongh's
 Cod Liver Oil over every other variety is incontestably estab-
 lished by the recorded opinions of the most distinguished
 Physicians and Surgeons in all parts of the world. In nume-
 rous instances, where other kinds of Cod Liver Oil had been
 long and copiously administered with little or no benefit, Dr.
 de Jongh's Oil has produced almost immediate relief, arrested
 disease, and restored health.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS:—
 Sir HENRY MARSH, Bart., M.D., T.C.D.,
 Physician in Ordinary to the Queen, in Ireland; President of
 the College of Physicians in Ireland; Visiting Physician to
 St. Stephen's Hospital; Consulting Physician to the City of
 Dublin, St. Vincent, and Rotunda Hospitals, &c., &c.
 "I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown
 Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to
 create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

A. B. GRANVILLE, Esq., M.D., L.R.C.P., F.R.S.,
 Author of "The Spas of Germany," "The Spas of England,"
 "On Sudden Death," &c., &c.
 "Dr. Granville has used Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod
 Liver Oil extensively in his practice, and has found it not only
 efficacious but uniform in its qualities. He believes it to be
 preferable in many respects to Oils sold without the guarantee
 of such an authority as Dr. de Jongh. Dr. Granville has found
 that this particular kind produces the desired effect in a shorter
 time than others, and that it does not cause the nausea and
 indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the
 Pale Oil. The Oil being, moreover, much more palatable
 Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference
 for Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil."

Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.,
 Quarts, 9s.; and labelled with DR. DE JONGH'S stamp
 and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE,
 by respectable Chemists.

SOLE CONSIGNERS,
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CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PROPOSED SUBSTITUTIONS.

PURE NERVOUS HEAD and MENTAL
SUFFERINGS (as depression, giddiness, headache,
 groundless fears, indigestion, blood to the head, sleeplessness,
 loss of memory, fear of insanity, &c., &c.) effectually CURED
 by Rev. Dr. W. W. MOSELEY, 18, Bloomsbury-street, Bedford-
 square, London. Out of 40,000 applicants, 50 are not known to
 be uncured who have followed his advice. Means of cure
 sent to all parts.—TWELVE CHAPTERS ON NERVOUS,
 MIND, and HEAD COMPLAINTS (called by Professor Savage,
 Surgeon, "the best book we have on Nervousness") franked
 for 15 stamps.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS
 are confidently recommended as a simple but certain
 Remedy for Indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and
 gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any
 circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testi-
 mony to the benefits to be derived from their use.
 Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 1/2s. each, in every
 town in the Kingdom.

CAUTION!—Be sure to ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and
do not be persuaded to purchase the various imitations.

LIVER COMPLAINTS, BILE, and INDI-
GESTION CURED WITHOUT MERCURY.

There are only TWO MEDICINES KNOWN which really act
 upon the Liver; one is Mercury in the form of Blue Pill or
 Calomel; the other is Dandelion. But if the Public knew the
 thousands of people whose constitutions have been broken
 down by Mercury, Calomel, or Blue Pill, they would be per-
 suaded to take no other Aperient than

DR. KING'S DANDELION AND QUININE LIVER
PILLS.

which act gently and very efficaciously upon the liver, liberate
 bile, disperse wind, and strengthen the whole frame. They are
 prepared from the Prescription of a Physician of seventy years
 standing, and are not like a Quack Medicine by unskilful men.
 There is no fear of cold as with all other Bileous Pills. They
 are the best remedy for bile, indigestion, and torpid liver, wind,
 costiveness, piles, sickness, fainting, distension of the stomach,
 furred tongue, unpleasant taste of mouth, noises and giddiness
 in the head, fluttering of the heart, and nervous debility.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d., for Dr. King, at
 10, Hungerford-street, London.
 Agents—Barclay, 96, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St.
 Paul's-churchyard; Butler, 4, St. Paul's-churchyard; Sanger,
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 Vendors.

HAIR DESTROYER for removing super-
 fluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great dis-
 figurement of female beauty is effectually removed by this
 article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes,
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WATER'S QUININE POMADE prepared with
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GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best
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BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHURCHER'S
TOILET CREAM maintains its superiority as an
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 Hovenden's Extract of Rosemary is a most healthy wash for
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 ciating pain of gout or rheumatism relieved in two
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The noblest preparation of this invaluable root ever dis-
 covered, introduced into England in 1851, and proved by expe-
 rience to be the great purifier of the human blood—unparalleled
 in efficacy to invigorate the constitution by eradicating all
 impurities from the system. It affords the greatest relief in all
 cases arising from irregular or obstructed perspiration, colds,
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 remedy, thus showing how fallacious was the system of
 "BLOOD LETTING" at every change of season, (as was the prac-
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 tive remedies as prescribed by the Old Doctor.
 Half Pint, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s.; Small Quarts, 4s. 6d.; Quarts,
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OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA
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These Pills, composed entirely of American vegetable pro-
 ducts, exert a most salutary influence over the system, and are
 instrumental in removing many obstinate and long-standing
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 daily increasing demand for them. Mildly aperient, cleansing
 the blood, promoting appetite, restoring vigour to the system,
 free from anything of an injurious tendency, and greatly en-
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Is unlike any other in its action or its effects, cleansing first,
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 most universal remedy for burns, scalds, &c., ever discovered.
 No family should be without it. Emigrants especially should
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LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the
 body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and
 advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom
 from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with
 equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day;
 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest
 inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from
 observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified
 approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all
 those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot
 so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other
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A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss
 (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending
 the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the
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 Price of a Single Truss, 10s., 21s., 30s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.
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Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 8d. Postage,
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The material of which these are made is recommended
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 the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support
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 Price from 7s. 3d. to 16s. each. Postage 6d.
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TO LADIES.—Our New SHOW-ROOMS are
 now Open with the Largest Stock in the WORLD of
 Spring and Summer Horse-hair Crinoline Petticoats, Paris and
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 Ladies' French Muslin and Lace Jupons . . . 3s. 6d. to 12s.
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 Petticoats, the lightest and best; for
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Horsehair Crinoline, Corded, Damaak, Gored,
 Tucked, Flounced, and Fluted Petticoats . . . 8s. 6d. to 40s.
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 Self-adjusting Front-fastening Stays . . . 4s. 6d. to 25s.
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A large variety of Young Ladies' Front-fastening Stays,
 Bodices, Petticoats, &c., of every description. Engravings of
 the above Post-free.

Address, WILLIAM CARTER and Co.,
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THE GREAT REALITY OF THE REFORM MOVEMENT
 is evidenced by the extraordinary and increasing excitement
 now prevailing amongst all classes of Her Majesty's subjects
 respecting

HARPER TWELVETREES' PATENT

SOAP POWDER, which is regularly used with the
 greatest satisfaction at all the principal English, Continental,
 Colonial, and Provincial Public Institutions, Infirmarys,
 Asylums, Prisons, Union Houses, Hotels, and Educational
 Establishments, and which has attained a celebrity altogether
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 Trouble, Labour, Money, Firing, and Soap, to Hundreds of
 Thousands of Weekly Consumers of Harper Twelvetrees' Soap
 Powder is the best possible proof of its superiority over the
 numerous and disgraceful imitations which are attempted to be
 palmed off upon the public. Ask only for Harper Twelvetrees'
 Soap Powder, and insist upon having Harper Twelvetrees' Soap
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 Liberal Allowance to Infirmarys and Charitable Institutions.

CHEAP AND EASY IRONING.

ASK FOR BRIGGS' AUSTRALIAN SATIN-

GLAZE STARCH where you purchase HARPER
 TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER. One Pound is equal to
 nearly Two Pounds of any other. It is the very best Starch
 for Gentlemen's Collars and Cravats, and the most economical
 for Large Washing Establishments, Manufacturers, Bleachers,
 Hot-Pressers, and Finishers; and as the Iron cannot possibly
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 Majesty's Lace-dresser, by the Laurence for Buckingham-
 palace, and by Thousands of Families throughout the Kingdom.
 —Sole Wholesale Agent for the Manufacturers, HARPER
 TWELVETREES, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. More Agents
 Wanted.

TO FAMILIES, LAUNDRESSES, BLEACHERS, &c.

HARPER TWELVETREES' Patent Con-

centrated LIQUID BLUE for WASHING is an elegant
 preparation of the finest Indigo, which supersedes the objec-
 tionable use of Stone and Powder Blue, and imparts a rich, beau-
 tiful, and delicate tint to the linen, and is strongly recom-
 mended in cases where linen has been injured in colour by bad washing
 or drying, as it will effectually restore that perfect virgin
 whiteness so much desired. The article is constantly used in
 the large Manufacturing and Bleaching Districts, and by the
 principal Laundresses, and Shirtmakers, and Lace-dressers
 throughout the kingdom. One trial will be sufficient to test
 the article as the best and cheapest article ever introduced.
 A few drops only will be sufficient to colour the water.—Sold
 in bottles at 1d., 2d., 6d., and 1s., and by the gallon or cask to
 manufacturers. Every bottle bears Harper Twelvetrees' name.

Sold wholesale at Harper Twelvetrees' Great Metropolitan
 Black Lead, Laundry Blue, Blacking, Ink, and Soap Powder
 Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.

BRIGHT UNDERSTANDINGS.

HARPER TWELVETREES' NEW

GOVERNMENT BLACKING, as supplied to the Horse
 Guards, Windsor Castle, Tower of London, and other Govern-
 ment Departments, is rapidly superseding all others in the
 market. It cannot possibly become hard, dry, and mouldy,
 but will preserve its polishing properties even if kept for years.
 Ask at your Grocers, Oilmen, or Druggists for a Penny or half-
 penny Packet of HARPER TWELVETREES' "GOVERN-
 MENT" BLACKING, and you will use no other.

THE SCIENCE OF BREAD-MAKING.

ALTHOUGH Baking Powders are as neces-
 sary as baking, there are few Baking Powders which are
 really worth using. HARPER TWELVETREES having re-
 cently devoted considerable time and research, and having
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 most eminent Professors of Chemistry in Europe for improving
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